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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department,
1, Des Voeux Rd. Centl.
Phone 87.

No. 18,744 號四十四百七千八萬一第 日一十月五年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號九十月六年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

JUNORA.

WINE OF HEALTH.

AN EXCELLENT TONIC.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DUMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest dump
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
B&A Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.
W.M. SCHMIDT & Co.
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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1218. (1908)

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "	12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " " " " " "
1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.45 " " " " " " " " " " " "
2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.15 " " " " " " " " " " " "
3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS.	NIGHT CARS.
6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour	1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.
8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " " " " " "	1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " " " " " "
5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
noted in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on application
at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprodone Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. (1843)

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep. 7.30		5.58		3.50				
SHIEN LUNG	dep. 7.45		6.17		4.05				
Shum Chui	dep. 7.50	9.30	6.30	11.45	4.40				
Shing Shui	dep. 7.55		6.41			7.50		9.15	
Shatin	dep. 8.00		6.51	11.55		8.00		9.25	
Tai Po Market	dep. 8.05		7.02	12.05		8.10		9.35	
Tai Po	dep. 8.10		7.13			8.20		9.45	
Yuennei	dep. 8.15		7.24			8.30		9.55	
Yuennei	dep. 8.20		7.35			8.40		10.05	
Yuennei	dep. 8.25		7.46			8.50		10.15	
Yuennei	dep. 8.30		7.57			9.00		10.25	
Yuennei	dep. 8.35		8.08			9.10		10.35	
Yuennei	dep. 8.40		8.19			9.20		10.45	
Yuennei	dep. 8.45		8.30			9.30		10.55	
Yuennei	dep. 8.50		8.41			9.40		11.05	
Yuennei	dep. 8.55		8.52			9.50		11.15	
Yuennei	dep. 9.00		9.03			10.00		11.25	
Yuennei	dep. 9.05		9.14			10.10		11.35	
Yuennei	dep. 9.10		9.25			10.20		11.45	
Yuennei	dep. 9.15		9.36			10.30		11.55	
Yuennei	dep. 9.20		9.47			10.40		12.05	
Yuennei	dep. 9.25		9.58			10.50		12.15	
Yuennei	dep. 9.30		10.09			11.00		12.25	
Yuennei	dep. 9.35		10.20			11.10		12.35	
Yuennei	dep. 9.40		10.31			11.20		12.45	
Yuennei	dep. 9.45		10.42			11.30		12.55	
Yuennei	dep. 9.50		10.53			11.40		13.05	
Yuennei	dep. 9.55		11.04			11.50		13.15	
Yuennei	dep. 10.00		11.15			12.00		13.25	
Yuennei	dep. 10.05		11.26			12.10		13.35	
Yuennei	dep. 10.10		11.37			12.20		13.45	
Yuennei	dep. 10.15		11.48			12.30		13.55	
Yuennei	dep. 10.20		11.59			12.40		14.05	
Yuennei	dep. 10.25		12.10			12.50		14.15	
Yuennei	dep. 10.30		12.21			13.00		14.25	
Yuennei	dep. 10.35		12.32			13.10		14.35	
Yuennei	dep. 10.40		12.43			13.20		14.45	
Yuennei	dep. 10.45		12.54			13.30		14.55	
Yuennei	dep. 10.50		13.05			13.40		15.05	
Yuennei	dep. 10.55		13.16			13.50		15.15	
Yuennei	dep. 11.00		13.27			14.00		15.25	
Yuennei	dep. 11.05		13.38			14.10		15.35	
Yuennei	dep. 11.10		13.49			14.20		15.45	
Yuennei	dep. 11.15		13.60			14.30		15.55	
Yuennei	dep. 11.20		13.71			14.40		16.05	
Yuennei	dep. 11.25		13.82			14.50		16.15	
Yuennei	dep. 11.30		13.93			15.00		16.25	
Yuennei	dep. 11.35		14.04			15.10		16.35	
Yuennei	dep. 11.40		14.15			15.20		16.45	
Yuennei	dep. 11.45		14.26			15.30		16.55	
Yuennei	dep. 11.50		14.37			15.40		17.05	
Yuennei	dep. 11.55		14.48			15.50		17.15	
Yuennei	dep. 12.00		14.59			16.00		17.25	
Yuennei	dep. 12.05		15.10			16.10		17.35	
Yuennei	dep. 12.10		15.21			16.20		17.45	
Yuennei	dep. 12.15		15.32			16.30		17.55	
Yuennei	dep. 12.20		15.43			16.40		18.05	
Yuennei	dep. 12.25		15.54			16.50		18.15	
Yuennei	dep. 12.30		16.05			17.00		18.25	
Yuennei	dep. 12.35		16.16			17.10		18.35	
Yuennei	dep. 12.40		16.27			17.20		18.45	
Yuennei	dep. 12.45		16.38			17.30		18.55	
Yuennei	dep. 12.50		16.49			17.40		19.05	
Yuennei	dep. 12.55		16.60			17.50		19.15	
Yuennei	dep. 13.00		16.71			18.00		19.25	
Yuennei	dep. 13.05		16.82			18.10		19.35	
Yuennei	dep. 13.10		16.93			18.20		19.45	
Yuennei	dep. 13.15		17.04			18.30		19.55	
Yuennei	dep. 13.20		17.15			18.40		20.05	
Yuennei	dep. 13.25		17.26			18.50		20.15	
Yuennei	dep. 13.30		17.37			19.00		20.25	
Yuennei	dep. 13.35		17.48			19.10		20.35	
Yuennei	dep. 13.40		17.59			19.20		20.45	
Yuennei	dep. 13.45		18.10			19.30		20.55	
Yuennei	dep. 13.50		18.21			19.40		21.05	
Yuennei	dep. 13.55		18.32			19.50		21.15	
Yuennei	dep. 14.00		18.43			20.00		21.25	
Yuennei	dep. 14.05		18.54			20.10		21.35	
Yuennei	dep. 14.10		19.05			20.20		21.45	
Yuennei	dep. 14.15		19.16			20.30		21.55	
Yuennei	dep. 14.20		19.27			20.40		22.05	
Yuennei	dep. 14.25		19.38			20.50		22.15	
Yuennei	dep. 14.30		19.49			21.00		22.25	
Yuennei	dep. 14.35		19.60			21.10		22.35	
Yuennei	dep. 14.40		19.71			21.20		22.45	
Yuennei	dep. 14.45		19.82			21.30		22.55	
Yuennei	dep. 14.50		19.93			21.40		23.05	
Yuennei	dep. 14.55		20.04			21.50		23.15	
Yuennei	dep. 15.00		20.15			22.00		23.25	
Yuennei	dep. 15.05		20.26			22.10		23.35	
Yuennei	dep. 15.10		20.37			22.20		23.45	
Yuennei	dep. 15.15		20.48			22.30		23.55	
Yuennei	dep. 15.20		20.59			22.40		24.05	
Yuennei	dep. 15.25		21.10			22.50		24.15	
Yuennei	dep. 15.30		21.21			23.00		24.25	
Yuennei	dep. 15.35		21.32			23.10		24.35	
Yuennei	dep. 15.40		21.43			23.20		24.45	
Yuennei	dep. 15.45		21.54			23.30		24.55	
Yuennei	dep. 15.50		22.05			23.40		25.05	
Yuennei	dep. 15.55		22.16			23.50		25.15	
Yuennei	dep. 16.00		22.27			24.00		25.25	
Yuennei	dep. 16.05		22.38			24.10		25.35	
Yuennei	dep. 16.10		22.49			24.20		25.45	
Yuennei	dep. 16.15		22.60			24.30		25.55	
Yuennei	dep. 16.20		22.71			24.40		26.05	
Yuennei	dep. 16.25		22.82			24.50		26.15	
Yuennei	dep. 16.30		22.93			25.00		26.25	
Yuennei	dep. 16.35		23.04			25.10		26.35	
Yuennei	dep. 16.40		23.15			25.20		26.45	
Yuennei	dep. 16.45		23.26			25.30		26.55	
Yuennei	dep. 16.50		23.37			25.40		27.05	
Yuennei	dep. 16.55		23.48			25.50		27.15	
Yuennei	dep. 17.00		23.59			26.00		27.25	
Yuennei	dep. 17.05		24.10			26.10		27.35	
Yuennei	dep. 17.10		24.21			26.20		27.45	
Yuennei	dep. 17.15		24.32			26.30		27.55	
Yuennei	dep. 17.20		24.43			26.40		28.05	
Yuennei	dep. 17.25		24.54			26.50		28.15	
Yuennei	dep. 17.30		25.05			27.00		28.25	
Yuennei	dep. 17.35		25.16			27.10		28.35	
Yuennei	dep. 17.40		25.27			27.20		28.45	
Yuennei	dep. 17.45		25.38			27.30		28.55	
Yuennei	dep. 17.50		25.49			27.40		29.05	
Yuennei	dep. 17.55		25.60			27.50		29.15	
Yuennei	dep. 18.00		25.71			28.00		29.25	
Yuennei	dep. 18.05		25.82			28.10		29.35	
Yuennei	dep. 18.10		25.93			28.20		29.45	
Yuennei	dep. 18.15		26.04			28.30		29.55	
Yuennei	dep. 18.20		26.15			28.40		30.05	
Yuennei	dep. 18.25		26.26			28.50		30.15	
Yuennei	dep. 18.30		26.37			29.00		30.25	
Yuennei	dep. 18.35		26.48			29.10		30.35	
Yuennei	dep. 18.40		26.59			29.20		30.45	
Yuennei	dep. 18.45		27.10			29.30		30.55	
Yuennei	dep. 18.50		27.21			29.40		31.05	
Yuennei	dep. 18.55		27.32			29.50		31.15	
Yuennei	dep. 19.00		27.43			30.00		31.25	
Yuennei	dep. 19.05		27.54			30.10		31.35	
Yuennei	dep. 19.10		28.05			30.20		31.45	
Yuennei	dep. 19.15		28.16			30.30		31.55	
Yuennei	dep. 19.20		28.27			30.40		32.05	
Yuennei	dep. 19.25		28.38			30.50		32.15	
Yuennei	dep. 19.30		28.49			31.00		32.25	
Yuennei	dep. 19.35		28.60			31.10		32.35	
Yuennei	dep. 19.40		28.71			31.20		32.45	
Yuennei	dep. 19.45		28.82			31.30		32.55	
Yuennei	dep. 19.50		28.93			31.40		33.05	
Yuennei	dep. 19.55		29.04			31.50		33.15	
Yuennei	dep. 20.00		29.15			32.00		33.25	
Yuennei	dep. 20.05		29.26			32.10		33.35	
Yuennei	dep. 20.10		29.37			32.20		33.45	
Yuennei	dep. 20.15		29.48			32.30		33.55	
Yuennei	dep. 20.20		29.59			32.40		34.05	
Yuennei	dep. 20.25		30.10			32.50		34.15	
Yuennei	dep. 20.30		30.21			33.00		34.25	
Yuennei	dep. 20.35		30.32			33.10		34.35	
Yuennei	dep. 20.40		30.43			33.20		34.45	
Yuennei	dep. 20.45		30.54			33.30		34.55	
Yuennei	dep. 20.50		31.05			33.40		35.05	
Yuennei	dep. 20.55		31.16			33.50		35.15	
Yuennei	dep. 21.00		31.27			34.00		35.25	
Yuennei	dep. 21.05		31.38			34.10		35.35	
Yuennei	dep. 21.10		31.49			34.20		35.45	
Yuennei	dep. 21.15		31.60			34.30			

Our TERMS make it easy to get a VICTROLA



Priest \$44 to \$363.

20% Discount for cash with order.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[25-3]

COMFORTABLE PYJAMAS GOOD LOOKING

Of course, comfort is the first requirement in Pyjamas, but good appearance is appreciated.

These are of white check Zephyr with coloured stripes, very soft, full and roomy—to insure peaceful slumber. Cut with half-sleeves and short legs.

Inexpensively priced at \$4.75 per Suit.

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& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

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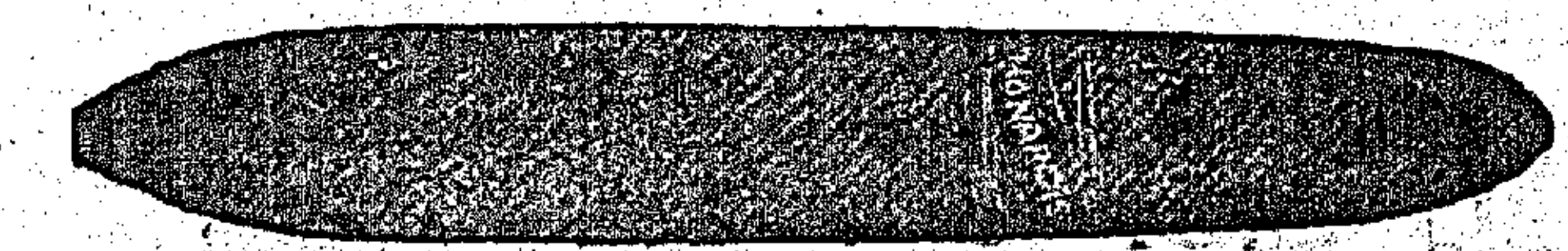
LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.



MINISTROS (A Cigar that has stood the test of time. Covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. in Boxes of 25 \$3.50)



MONARCAS (One of the most popular Cigars of the La Minerva family. It is covered with the finest Sumatra leaf. in Boxes of 25 \$2.50)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1391]

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT,
AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK.)

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.

Supplied by all Chemists and Stores.

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.



OVERCROWDING OUR CRADLES.

"THE CAUSE OF WAR, FAMINE
AND PESTILENCE."

[BY J. O. P. BLAND.]

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, in the *Edinburgh Review*, suggests that it is the surplus armies of babies which, treading on their forerunners' heels, make war inevitable, for food rations will not go round. And he warns us that war, pestilence, and famine will continue unless we stop the overcrowding of our cradles. "For centuries," he says, "the world has been led to believe, and has believed despite the evidence of its senses, that the Lord will provide—and yet the history of all life on this planet stands to confirm the truth that uncounted millions of human beings are brought into the world in obedience to one law of nature who, by another equally inexorable law, cannot possibly be supported thereon."

"The seer of Chelsea's vision of vast unpeopled spaces awaiting the toil-worn Craftsman that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth," to cover it thereafter with his struggling progeny, has persisted even until now. In practice, the industrial nations at the centres of civilization have steadily become more and more dependent on the food resources of the 'Pampas and Savannahs,' and at the same time the tide of human life has been steadily rising in those partially developed regions, rising slowly but surely towards the point where their food resources must of necessity be required for local consumption."

"Under our undisciplined eyes, within the last few years, this point has been rapidly reached in the United States of America. And all the time statesmen and churchmen and politicians have continued to impress upon these masses that it is their duty to increase and multiply regardless of consequences, and that a high birth-rate is the outward and visible sign of a virile and progressive race."

ENGLAND'S GROWTH.
"Let us glance briefly at the record of the past century. In England and Wales the population at the opening of the nineteenth century was 8,600,000. In 1901 it was 32,500,000. It had been multiplied three and a half times in a hundred years. The increase was nearly 24,000,000. During the eighteenth century the increase was less than three millions. In the first decade of the twentieth century the population of England and Wales increased by 3,500,000; that is to say, the volume of increase per annum in the twentieth century was more than ten times the corresponding factor in the eighteenth. The circumstances which have enabled the English race to increase at this rate were, and are, still peculiar; briefly stated, vast numbers; that could by no means have been supported by the food production of the country, have survived because the nation's accumulated wealth and industrial capacity enabled it to acquire food (at the cost, be it observed, of other human lives) from India, Russia, and other countries less fortunately situated. Yet it must be evident, even to the militarists who cry for babies to maintain the balance of power, or to capitalist enthusiasts for cheap labour and cut-throat competition, that these privileged conditions are of their nature transient."

OUR MAN-MAKING RECORD.
"It must also be evident, even to the religious people who denounce Great Britain's lately declining birth-rate as a disgrace and a calamity, that it is not possible for England in the twentieth century to repeat her man-making record of the nineteenth. The rate of increase which obtained in England and Wales from 1801 to 1901 would, if maintained, produce a population of some 1,400,000,000 three hundred years hence. Or (to put the matter with equal force in another way) had our forefathers, since the days of William the Conqueror, been in a position to achieve a birth-rate and a death-rate similar to those of England and Wales in the nineteenth century, the present population of this little island—without allowing for any contribution from Scotland—would be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 150,000,000,000."

Even a bishop must admit that the problem, thus stated, is of a kind of nature to give pause to those who would go on blindly 'replenishing the earth' on the 'Lord will provide' principle."

A BISHOP'S VIEW.
"As Dr. Inge stated before the Birth-Rate Commission: 'The productiveness of the human race would appear to have been evolved in such a way as to meet the losses due to war, famine, pestilence, and other causes. In the Middle Ages, for instance, the birth-rate was about forty-five, and the death-rate about the same. Within the last century, the death-rate has been reduced from the medieval level to fourteen, and if the birth-rate were maintained at anything like its natural level, about forty, all over the world, the population of the globe, which is now 1,700,000,000, would in 120 years have reached 27,000,000,000 or about ten times as great a number as the earth could probably support. That, it seems to me, is the fundamental fact we have to recognize, and one that makes a drastic limitation of the birth-rate an absolute necessity.'"

STATE OF CLASS CRADLES.
"Economic pressure," says Mr. Bland, "the desire for a higher standard of decency and comfort, began to bring this fundamental fact home to the educated classes in Western Europe, and most notably in France, before the close of the nineteenth century. Birth control, at first tentative and localized, is now instinctively practised by thoughtful men and women throughout Europe, North America, and Australia, in fact in almost every civilized country of the Western world except Russia and the Balkans. As showing the position of affairs in England, the following figures for 1911—

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

GEN SMUTS ON THE COMING ORDEAL.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUST REMAIN
THE PRINCIPAL PROTAGONIST

Lieut.-General J. C. Smuts received the freedom of the Clothworkers' Company on the 3rd inst.

General Smuts, in reply to the toast of his health, said:—

"Germany means to win this war and to follow up her victory with what Hindenburg has just called a forcible German peace—let that be fully realized by every responsible person in this and all Allied countries."

That issue is now perfectly clear. And so is our duty. We are at one of the great moments of history when, in a day or in a night, the seed of the future centuries germinates. Our men at the front have proved worthy. What about us? What about the home front? Believe me, I ask this question in no critical or fault-finding spirit, but only from a sense of the overwhelming gravity of the crisis which looms over the world. The great struggle has now lasted a long time, and the decision is about to fall, perhaps the most fateful decision in all history. Will the end of this war see a new, free world, a world in which freedom, honour, and co-operation among the nations will flower on the immeasurable sacrifices of this war? Or will it see a fresh instalment of militarism, fresh scheming and preparing, and arming of this generation for the greater struggle which must engulf the next generation?"

The world is at last thoroughly awakened. Our European Allies are straining every nerve. America is speeding up at a rate which will bring a huge American Army to Europe long before this year is over. But I do not wish you to lose the position of honour which you have occupied during the last 18 months. To the very end the British Empire must remain the principal protagonist for liberty in this war for the world's freedom. May that end mean peace with honour, a lasting, fruitful peace for the sorely tried nations of the world. (Cheers.)

WOMEN'S RETORT TO STRIKE THREATS.

The women munition workers, whose patriotic declaration of their resolve to remain at work should the engineers decide to strike on the man-power question was published recently, again took action in April. In reply to the threat issued by the unofficial conference of engineers held in Manchester, the following resolutions were carried on the 1st of January up to the 28th of May, 1918, is 619,088 tons against 522,476 tons in 1917.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$3.06 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for July/August shipment.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 28th of May, 1918, is 619,088 tons against 522,476 tons in 1917.

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CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

ANALYSIS OF 1917 EXPORTS.

The Statistical Department of the Customs has issued an analysis of the export trade of China for 1917 from which it appears that the value of the exports of Chinese products to foreign countries in 1917 was Hk. Tls. 18,000,000 less than in the preceding twelve months.

The progress of China's export trade in ten years is shown by the following figures:—

	Hk. Tls.
1908	276,000,403
1909	338,002,814
1910	380,333,328
1911	377,333,166
1912	370,820,403
1913	403,305,546
1914	395,520,029
1915	418,331,164
1916	481,707,308
1917	462,831,630

The values of exports to some of the leading trading countries in Haikwan Tael are set forth below, the 1916 figures appearing in brackets for purposes of comparison:—

Hongkong	115,842,046	(119,435,050);
Great Britain	26,089,759	(34,916,540);
France	25,536,079	(27,261,959);
Italy	3,905,924	(3,005,979);
Russia and Siberia	13,438,274	(20,444,813);
Russian Pacific ports	28,748,557	(37,059,545);
Japan and Formosa	105,773,819	(112,922,258);
United States	—	—
the only increase worth mentioning—	—	—
94,786,229	(72,080,705);	Australia, New Zealand, etc., 1,027,370
(1,014,801).	—	—

The 10 chief export centres are as follows:—

	Hk. Tls.
Shanghai	197,354,659
Dairen	51,575,641
Canton	49,094,066
Suifuho	47,882,850
Tientsin	37,375,035
Chungking	16,899,201
Kowloon	14,172,690
Mengtze	12,865,068
Hankow	12,767,776
Manchouli	11,109,611

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated June 15th, state:—

Our market has become rather firmer during the last few days on account of the purchases made by Japan.

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ARMY CORPS OF DYES.

WHERE GERMANY MUST FACE
DEFEAT.

The great German dye monopoly which for many years before the war ruled the world of colour and levied tribute in the shape of large profits on every nation on earth has been broken. This was the one great fact realised by a large party of visitors who, as the guests of British Dyes Limited, were on Saturday admitted to the innermost secrets of that company's operations during the past two and a half years.

Once upon a time an English chemist discovered that artificial dyes could be made by submitting coal-tar—the oily substance extracted from coal—to various chemical processes. That was many years ago, and on that discovery, made by the chemist in his laboratory, a great industry responsible to-day for almost every atom of colour in our clothes, our books, our pictures, and our household goods has been built.

Unfortunately, until a year or two ago, that industry was a German monopoly. Although the discovery was English, although there were enough brains and enough business enterprise to have established the industry here had it been thought worth while, and one bothered. Cotton, wool, silk, and other textiles from which millions of millions of goods were made by British millowners and British operatives, were all coloured by German dyes. Not only England but America and every other dye-using country in the world succumbed to the German spell. Seventy-five per cent. of the dyes used the world over were manufactured from start to finish in Germany, and the makers of the bulk of the remaining 25 per cent. relied for some essential "intermediate" on German supplies.

This was the position of affairs in 1914. War brought the supply of German dyes to a sudden stoppage, and fabulous prices were soon being charged for the small stocks in hand. Yorkshire and Lancashire makers of woollen and cotton goods were at their wits' end for dyes, and the one or two small firms which had for years bought the German monopolists in the face of the greatest odds suddenly found themselves riding on the top of a wave of exhilarating prosperity.

FACING THE FACTS.
There was much weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Our northern manufacturers are never eager to admit that they have been "had," and it was nearly a year before they faced the facts and set themselves to find the remedy. Then they wretchedly declared:— "Never again will we be at the mercy of the German monopoly." A company was formed with a share capital of £3,000,000; the Government gave it support and advanced £1,000,000 on a mortgage debenture; the works of a firm which had kept the flag flying were taken over, and its senior partner, a hard-headed Yorkshireman, once a bottle-washer in the works he then controlled, was placed in charge of the new undertaking.

For two years the work has been carried on almost in secret. Gigantic problems had to be solved. Hidden secrets had to be learned by research work in the laboratory, the manufacturing chemist had to show how those secrets could be applied commercially; the chemical engineer had to plan and erect the machinery; supplies of raw material had to be organised; labour and building materials had to be provided in a time when both were scarce. Step by step the processes previously the monopoly of the German manufacturers have been duplicated and improved on. Along a little Yorkshire valley, on a tract of land over 500 acres in extent, huge works have been erected and vast plants have been installed. No loophole has been left for the German monopolist; every stage in every process has been undertaken.

An army of between 4,000 and 5,000 work-people is now employed, including for the first time in the history of the industry some 800 women, whose litha figures in brown and blue jerseys and trousers add picturesqueness to the works. Room has been left everywhere for future development, and it was easy for the large party of visitors who were let into the secret of the success already achieved to picture still further amazing progress in the future. So thoroughly has the work been done in its experimental stages that Mr. James Falconer, M.P., the chairman of the company, was able to declare that, despite the intricate and complicated nature of the many plants it has been necessary to install, "in the case of every one of them from the time it was started it has done good work."

"We have the raw materials," he added, "we have the original ability of our scientific men, and the great practical ability and acumen of our business men. There is nothing to prevent us establishing a national dye industry which will compete with Germany in every part of the world."—H.S.O.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

JUDGING DISTANCE TEST.
Owing to the parade for this ordered for Saturday, 15th instant, having been cancelled on account of rain, it will now take place next Saturday, 22nd instant, at the same time and place.

Should this parade have to be cancelled for any reason, it will be held on Sunday, 23rd instant, at 8.30 a.m. Any man wishing to attend the Gymkhana meeting on the 22nd can do so by obtaining leave from his Platoon Commander and on the understanding that he attends the parade for Judging Distance for "B" Company, and the remainder of the Machine-gun Company and Signalling Section on the 29th instant.

FUNERAL.
The funeral of the late Sergt. Bryson will take place on Wednesday, 19th instant, instead of as previously notified. Parade at the time and place stated in Corps Orders dated 14th June, 1918.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1918.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[Before His Honour, the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.).]

BANISHEE GETS THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

Chang See Ying, alias Chuk Sing, pleaded guilty to returning from banishment before the expiry of his term.

Prisoner: I admit returning from banishment. I wish, however, to make a statement. When I was banished I was told that it was only for five years. Well, I counted the time and when I found it had expired I thought I was entitled to return to the Colony.

The Chief Justice: You mean that you did not know you were banished for 15 years?—No one told me I was banished for 15 years.

But your deportation order says fifteen years—I did not know it.

The Sergeant-Interpreter declares that he read and explained the statement to you!—He is telling lies; he never did anything of the sort. The time of my banishment and return will show your Lordship that I was banished for only five years.

Your warrant says fifteen years?—Am I supposed to know what is in the warrant? I cannot read a line.

The Chief Justice: Your last question does not do you any good.

The Sergeant-Interpreter said he explained to prisoner that he was banished for fifteen years.

Prisoner: It is ridiculous for this constable to come to this Court and tell your Lordship that he informed me I had been banished for 15 years; I returned after a lapse of five years, knowing my time to be up.

The Chief Justice (to interpreter): You told the Magistrate that you were not sure for how long the man was banished.

Interpreter: Yes, I admit that I was not quite sure then; I am sure now, having considered the matter.

The Chief Justice (to prisoner): Well, I will record a plea of "not guilty," and get a jury to decide your case.

Prisoner: I only want justice done. The man lied at the Police Court; he comes here and then goes back on his word. He is full of falsehoods. The mere fact that he emphasises 15 years goes to prove that he knows nothing about the matter.

The Chief Justice: I am going to enter a plea of "not guilty."

The following jury were then empanelled to try the case: Messrs. M. Maas, D. Tollen, C. Wallace, J. Baptista, J. Smith, C. J. M. Pereira, and R. Hunter.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) stated that prisoner was banished on June 24th, 1912, and returned to the Colony on March 20th, 1918, being arrested at Yauwatti.

When a police witness was giving evidence prisoner said:—Never has it yet been known that a policeman says a good word for a prisoner. (Laughter.)

After evidence had been heard the jury retired and brought in a verdict of "not guilty," adding that they thought the prisoner had not been informed definitely what his term of banishment was.

The Chief Justice, addressing the prisoner, said:—The jury have come to the conclusion that you were not told definitely what was your term of banishment. You are discharged, but let me tell you that if you are banished again and disobey the order you will be severely dealt with. You should find out what your term of banishment is before leaving the Colony. You can go now and enjoy your holiday, though I do not know for how long that will last.

The prisoner then left the Court, vowing that it would be a long time before he entered it again as a prisoner.

When the next case was called several important witnesses were found to be missing, and the sessions was consequently adjourned until to-day.

SPORT.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION—CAPTAIN'S CUP. Owing to the course being unplayable during the second week of this month, the above competition may be played from Monday, 24th June, till the following Saturday (inclusive).

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 15th June are as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 24 weeks
This Year	\$ 2,683	\$319,480
Last Year	14,697	416,883
Increase	—	2,633
Decrease	1,922	—

WINDING-UP APPLICATION.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.), the Ching Tak Wing made an application for the winding-up of the Kwong Cheung Steamship Company.

Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C. (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton), appeared for the defendant firm.

The statement of claim alleged that the plaintiff, with four others, purchased two steamers—the *a.s. Licorne* and the *a.s. Serb*—in 1911 to form a Steamship Company. In October, 1914, the ships were sold with the consent of all the partners. Plaintiff now asked for the winding-up of the Company for amounts found due and for relief.

The statement of the defence is that the plaintiff was never a partner in the firm.

Mr. Sharpe said he had received notice that the plaintiff did not intend to appear. Mr. Sharpe then read a letter from plaintiff's solicitors, stating that they had no further instructions.

The Register of the Court (Mr. H. A. Nisbet) gave formal evidence of serving the notice.

His Lordship entered judgment for defendants.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

STOCKBROKERS' CLAIM.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.), Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, sharebrokers, claimed from Mr. Hadjiar Marikar Usuf, of Old Moor St., Colombo, Ceylon, the sum of \$8,762.10, damages for breach of contract in certain share transactions.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, for the plaintiffs, said the writ was issued for services out of jurisdiction on March 8th, but no appearance had been entered. The statement of claim was filed on June 10th. All the legal requirements were carried out.

Mr. J. W. Taylor gave evidence as to the various transactions which defendant had entered into.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

THE REGISTRATION

ORDINANCE

ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN RESIDENT FINED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. H. S. Bennett, Manager of the China and Japan Telephone Co., was summoned for failing to comply with the Registration Ordinance.

Mr. Bennett, admitted the offence, which, he said, was a technical one, and committed under peculiar circumstances. He was under the impression that the members of the Hongkong Defence Corps were not required to register, and when he read in the Press that a member of the Defence Corps had been summoned for the same offence he wrote immediately to the Captain-Superintendent of Police explaining his case.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., said that Mr. Bennett's statement was correct. In fact, the summons and Mr. Bennett's letter crossed each other.

Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a nominal fine of \$5.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

In view of the fact that the Rev. T. Robinson is to be absent from the Colony for about three months, the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N., has kindly consented to take over the trusteeship of the Fund. In future all communications should be addressed to him.

At a Committee meeting held on Monday afternoon the work of the Fund was brought under review and several matters were carefully dealt with. Many picnics are being run at a minimum cost to the Fund, in some cases the launch only being paid for out of the Fund. Men cannot make the excuse of lack of paper if letters are not written home, for the Fund is making regular contributions of this kind to each unit. An examination of the figures in connection with the "At Home" for Service men at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home shows that since August last about 1,000 men have availed themselves of the kind invitation of the donors of the Fund.

At its meeting the Committee decided that those events that touch a large number of men, and that are efficient and economical, will receive all possible encouragement. Items of a more expensive nature will be carefully scrutinized, and assistance from the Fund will be limited to a moderate grant.

A STRANGE STORY.

AN OPIUM DEAL AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with snatching \$4,000 from another Chinese in Coonaught Road.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mattingley for the defence.

Mr. Grist said the complainant was employed in the Yeung Lai Firm, of 23, Coonaught Road. He went to the Bank of Taiwan and drew \$4,000 in bank notes, which he put into an inner pocket of his coat. Defendant, it is alleged, jostled against him, and attempted to snatch the money. Complainant caught hold of defendant's hand, but defendant managed to wrench it away and escape. He was followed and arrested.

Complainant bore out this statement.

Mr. Mattingley said defendant and complainant had known each other intimately for a number of years. On May 7th, 1916, complainant gave defendant, who was a sailor, \$4,000 with which to purchase opium in London. Defendant left for London on a Blue Funnel boat.

When he arrived in London, he found that the price of opium had risen considerably, the ruling price being then £1 15s. per pound. Defendant was promised \$2 for each pound of opium he purchased. He was thus only able to purchase 250 lbs. in London. While he was on his way back to his ship with the opium in his possession the London Police arrested him. He was charged before the Magistrate with being in unlawful possession of the opium and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the opium being confiscated. When defendant had served his term of imprisonment he managed to get a steamer and return to Hongkong. He met complainant and informed him of his misfortune. Ever since, complainant had been pressing him. Noticing that defendant was frequenting a friend's house, complainant went there and asked for the return of the money. An altercation ensued, and it ended with defendant promising to pay complainant a part of the money. The complainant, however, was not satisfied with this, and a little later several men came into the house and assaulted defendant. Defendant ran out of the house, followed by complainant, who alleged that defendant had robbed him. That was the whole story.

Complainant denied Mr. Mattingley's statement.

The Magistrate (to complainant): Understand that if I find you had an opium divan you will be punished.

A *lukong* stated that when defendant was arrested he attempted to escape.

Defendant bore out the statement made by Mr. Mattingley.

Mr. Wood asked defendant whether he knew that complainant had \$4,000 in his pocket and whether he went to the place where defendant was for the purpose of carrying out a certain deal in regard to opium.

Defendant denied all knowledge of the matter.

The Magistrate questioned another witness—the principal tenant of the house—as to whether he was aware of opium transactions being carried on.

Witness said complainant and defendant had several conversations about the return of some money. He did not hear anything about opium.

Mr. J. R. Wood said he did not believe complainant's story, and he discharged defendant.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF LARD.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing two boxes of lard from another Chinese.

It was stated that a coolie employed by the complainant to take delivery of a consignment of lard left some boxes on the wharf while he returned to the ship to unload other cases. When he came back to the wharf he found two boxes missing. He reported the matter to his master and then went out in search of the thief, meeting defendant in Wing Lok Street, carrying one of the boxes on his shoulder. He arrested him and took him to the Police Station.

Defendant said the box had been given him by a stranger.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case for further enquiries.

OPIUM COMBINE SOLD OUT.

STOCKS PURCHASED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

FORMATION OF OFFICIAL RING.

As a climax to the various reports which have been coming in from the Provinces of the revival of opium cultivation and traffic, the payment of troops in opium, the brisk traffic in the drug in the South-Western provinces and the very brief telegraphic warnings from Peking of an arrangement by which the Chinese Government was to take over the stock of Indian opium held by the Combine in Shanghai and Hongkong, the actual documentary transfer of these stocks was signed yesterday (says the *N.C. Daily News* of June 15th) by a special representative of the Peking Government and the agents of the Combine. Payment is to be made in national bonds, bearing six per cent. interest and maturing in ten years.

The report from Peking to the effect that the Chinese Government was to take over 1,575 chests of opium at 1.5, 8,200 a chest and was to redimpose of this stock to a Syndicate at 1.5, 8,000 a chest, on consideration of a \$5,000,000 loan, was confirmed here yesterday. The Chinese Government's representative was in Shanghai and the actual sale was consummated. Since formal transfer has already been made from Combine to Government it is safe to assume that the automatic transfer from Government to Syndicate, which will be ratified in Peking on Friday, but which is purely documentary, has also been accomplished and that by this adroit manipulation the opium traffic, after a year's recess, may be resumed at any time and in any volume, the Indian stocks constituting no more than a nucleus, and at the same time an apology for a trade which may assume any dimensions.

The profits to the Government and, presumably to the Syndicate, in which President Feng is said to have an interest, must be large, and it is believed that the proceeds are to be devoted to the financing of the imminent presidential election. It is also assumed that Liang Shih-yi has financed the enterprise and will be in charge of any further transactions which the Syndicate may have the courage to undertake in the face of foreign disapproval and Chinese popular indignation.

THE COTTON FIRE CASE

AT SHANGHAI.

The judgment of Sir Havilland de Saumarez in H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, in the Oriental Cotton S. and W. Co., Ltd. v. Lancashire Insurance Co., which was delivered on June 11th, brings to a close one of the longest trials which has taken place in the British Court for some years past (says the *N.C. Daily News*). The claim, which arose out of the fire on the plaintiff company's premises in October of last year, when three godowns were destroyed, was to recover payment from the insurance company for dealers' cotton, i.e., cotton deposited with the plaintiffs for purchase or rejection on completion of the necessary preliminaries, and for payment for 530 bales of yarn which the plaintiffs claimed was destroyed in addition to the yarn already covered by payments to the insurance company concerned. The defence was, as covering the two claims which were consolidated for the purposes of the trial, that the plaintiffs were guilty of fraud in preparing their claims for the payment of insurance, and also that the 530 bales were not in the godowns at the time of the fire. His Lordship found that the plaintiffs were innocent of fraud, but that of the 530 bales alleged to have been on the premises at the time of the fire, 485 bales were missing.

ALL OVER THERE.

All over there in England there is summer now again; Little wild roses faintly blush and fold their petals over; Each tree is full of quivering leaf and shady every lane; Buzzing of bees makes melody above the fields of clover; But oh, the broken hearts there are in England!

All over there in England they are having sunny June; Meadowsweet scents the river bank, forget-me-nots are clustering; The cuckoo's call has dropped a note, the streamlet sings in tune; Deep in the wood wild hyacinths like warblers are mustering—And oh, the sturdy souls there are in England!

All over there in England there are maidens tossing hay; Little ones turn aside from play to share the task that's calling; The Western hills are tinged with fire then melt to quiet gray; Slowly above the golden fields the gentle dusk is falling—And oh, that I might go and work for England!

K. H. M.

PEACE TREATY LOSSES.

A report read to the Commissariat of Commerce gives the following summary of what Russia has lost by the Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk:—750,000 square kilometres of territory; 58,000,000 inhabitants, or 32 per cent. of her whole population; 21,530 kilometres of railways, or one-third of all the railways of Russia; 73 per cent. of the total iron production; 89 per cent. of the total coal production; 898 sugar refineries; 918 cotton factories; 574 breweries; 133 tobacco factories; 1,685 spirit distilleries; 244 chemical factories; 615 paper factories; and 1,073 machine factories. The territories which now become German used to bring in an annual revenue of \$28,000,000 and boasted 1,800 savings banks.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONE 1741.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR

TEA and SUGAR

In Regulation Parcels TO GREAT BRITAIN BY PARCELS POST

1 lb. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	\$3.25
2 lbs. Tea	\$4.—
4 lbs. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	\$8.50
5 lbs. Tea	\$9.—
8 lbs. Tea & 1 lb. Sugar	\$14.50
9 lbs. Tea	\$15.50

Any of the following Teas may be sent:

Hankow, Foochow, Ceylon, or Breakfast Blend of Indian and China Teas.

The above prices include Postage, Duty, Custom Registration.

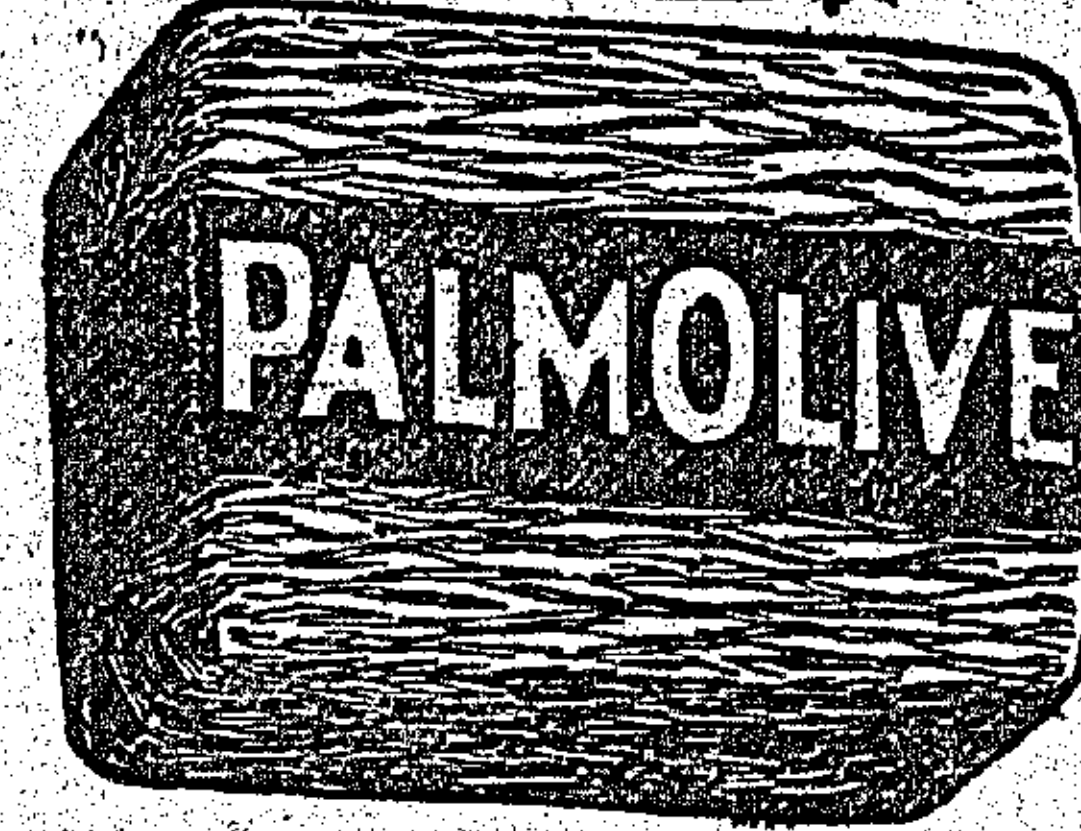
Marine and War Risk Insurance.

Other Parcels can be made up to order.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A SOAP FOR PARTICULAR—PEOPLE

Made from Pure Palm and Olive Oils.



Other products: Palm Olive Soap, Shaving Stick, Toilet Powder, Shampoo, Face Cream, Talcum Powder.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Distributors.

Hotel Mansions, HONGKONG.

Missions Building, CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

NEW GOLF BROGUES and SPORT SHOES

FOR LADIES.

THE "KELTIC" BRAND.

TAN. DARK BROWN. BLACK.

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES OF THE

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WHICH ARE REplete WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S
DAY DRAWING OF
WAR BONDS.

THE DRAWING will take place in the THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, 21st June, at 4 P.M.

100,000 Tickets have been issued, 98,000 have been sold (For division of Prizes see separate advertisement).

The following numbers have not been sold—10980/11080, 11120/11130, 808-0/80859, 83707/83899, 96443/98890.

In the event of any of these unsold tickets being drawn against any Prize, the number of the Ticket will be treated as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

No Ticket having drawn a Prize will be eligible to draw another Prize. If any Ticket number comes out twice, it will be treated the second time as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

Admission free to the Theatre. The stage will be reserved for the officials conducting the drawing.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1918. [2150]

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S
DAY DRAWING OF
WAR BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that out of 100,000 Tickets issued 98,000 have been sold.

The resulting amount will be dealt with as follows—

98,000 Tickets at \$5 each	\$490,000
Less estimated expenses	10,000
Total for distribution	\$480,000
20% is given to War Charities	117,000
Leaving for distribution in prizes	\$363,000

Prize No.	Amount	Total
1	\$176,250	\$176,250
2	52,875	52,875
3	35,250	35,250
4/5	10,000	20,000
6/7	7,500	15,000
8/9	6,000	12,000
10/11	2,500	5,000
12/13	2,000	4,000
14/15	1,000	2,000
16/17	700	1,400
18/19	400	800
20/21	300	600
22/23	200	400
24/25	100	200
26	25	25
103 prizes totalling	\$363,000	

Winning Tickets should be presented at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, during business hours.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1918. [2151]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., of Canton, have acquired the business carried on by KARANJIA & COMPANY, Hongkong, as from the First day of May, 1918, and that the name of the Company has been altered from HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD., to "HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD." and that the said Company will in future carry on business both at Hongkong and Canton under the latter style.

HOGG & KARANJIA, LTD. (Canton).
KARANJIA & COMPANY (Hongkong). [2152]

WANTED.

FIRST and SECOND MATE for Sailing Ship, wages \$40 and \$30.

MATE.
Care of BANGKOK TIMES. [2153]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M., at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION 4 OF INLAND LOT No. 903 and THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 999 years. Estimated Area 20,000 and 30,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown rent \$264.29 and \$396.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2142]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or of Indian descent, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!
COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablet on application.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833. [2157]

WANTED.

SHIPS SURGEON Wanted immediately for voyage to Calcutta.
Apply stating terms to—
Box No. 2148,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2148]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

No. 4, MORRISON HILL, from 1st July.
Apply to—
THE TREASURY. [2108]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATOUN V. APCAR & CO.,
Des Vaux Road Central. [2109]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. [1887]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSITANIAN.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 93, THE PEAK.
4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 59, THE PEAK.
"STANTON LODGE," Mount Parrish, Kennedy Road level.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2088]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
A Shop in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alford Buildings. [2000]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.
S.S. "COLOMBIA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before the Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th June, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1918. [88]

JOINT SERVICE

OF THE
NEDEBERLAND" AND "ROTTERDAM
LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
S.S. "KAWI,"
having arrived from Singapore, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 1st June the 21st June will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th June, at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1918. [2145]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWILCK,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd June, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., H.B.M. Government Agents.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1918. [2149]

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS AND
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the overlying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1917.
With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
E
THE PREMIER
SCOTCH.

DISTINCTIVE IN FLAVOUR,

WELL MATURED,

MELLOW.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

taking advantage of the military aid of one Imperialist group against the other." The same idea thus seems to be taking root in opposite sections of the nation, and may develop into a formal application in the name of the people for a continuance of the alliance against Germany. It is for this that the Allies are waiting. Lord ROBERT CECIL announced in the House of Commons recently that the British Government had repeatedly given assurances of its desire to assist Russia and was constantly consulting with its Allies as to the most effective way of rendering her assistance. The problem is, of course, extremely difficult by reason of the fact that the nation is divided against itself. There is a grave danger that any armed intervention would be resented by a considerable section of the Russians and defeat its object by inducing them to make common cause with the Germans, who would be quick to misrepresent the motives of the Allies to be illiterate masses. It is this consideration which has caused the Japanese to hesitate to send an expedition into Siberia. Considerable difference of opinion prevails over the matter in the Japanese Press. The *Asahi*, for instance, fears that the Government may act with undue haste in its desire to dispel the suspicion that may be created in the minds of the Allies as to Japan's sincerity owing to the statement attributed to the PREMIER in regard to the possibility of an alliance with Germany after the war. The *Nichi Nichi*, on the other hand, points out that, although the attitude of the Allies is not yet clearly defined, public opinion in Japan agrees with Viscount KATO that the question of mobilization should be decided chiefly and essentially by a consideration of the nation's own interests. The *Hochi* strongly urges mobilization on the grounds that it would be a great relief to the Allied forces if Germany's attention could be divided; that it would check German machinations in India and Central Asia, as foreshadowed by the negotiations for the control of the Trans-Siberian railway as far as Irkutsk; that it would meet the demand of the better elements of the Russian people for the assistance of the Allies; and that it would fulfil the objects of the Sino-Japanese agreement, which is regarded by the world as an indication of Japan's intention to safeguard the Far East from the German menace. The cumulative force of these arguments cannot be denied, but until the wishes of Russia are more clearly expressed or the situation in Siberia is better defined Japan will probably be content to watch and prepare.

DEATH.

Cruz.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, ROSIE LOUISA, younger sister of Miss FANNY CRUZ.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road; C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19TH JUNE, 1918.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

The news from Russia continues to furnish proof of Germany's aggressive designs, to which even the Bolsheviks cannot now pretend to be blind. The question is whether the Russian nation will be provoked by the excesses of the invader to strike another blow for freedom, or whether it is too divided and exhausted to organise any effective resistance. It is stated that there is a counter-revolutionary plot, supported both by Minimalists and Monarchists, for the overthrow of the Soviets by separating the Ural region from Central Russia and exhausting to organise any effective resistance. The Monarchists, however, are in favour of the restoration of the monarchy by an understanding with Germany, while the Minimalists desire a resumption of the alliance with the Western Powers. It would seem that the Germans, having taken advantage of the Bolsheviks in order to impose their will upon Russia, are now making a bid for the support of the bourgeoisie by ordering the Lenin Government to stop the distribution of land. It is significant that in the recent political change in Ukraine the bourgeoisie and the Cossacks, who had been anti-Bolshevik, organised a pro-German Government. On the other hand, members of the Liberal and Socialist Revolutionary parties have appealed to the *Entente* Powers not to forsake Russia but to prepare military and economic intervention. "Doubtless," they add, "the *Entente* would be assisted by Russian military formations." Even the Bolshevik organ, the *Pravda*, says that "Germany's violation of the Brest-Litovsk peace will inevitably face the Government with the necessity of

The collection at Mr. Denman Fuller's organ recital in aid of the Organ Fund of St. John's Cathedral amounted to \$147.

On the occasion of his departure from Shanghai to take up a position at Hongkong on the Staff of "Lloyds' Register," Mr. J. H. Stewart was presented with a case of pipes by the members of the Marine Engineers' Institute, of which he has been a prominent member for 13 years.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GOVERNOR OF SHANSI EXECUTED FOR MONARCHIST TENDENCIES.

PEKING, June 17th.

Lu Chien-chang, formerly chief of the Peking Gendarmerie and latterly Governor of Shansi, has been shot at Tientsin by command of Hsu Shu-cheng for alleged monarchist tendencies and seditious propaganda among the troops.

It appears that he was invited by Hsu Shu-cheng to attend at Headquarters. He complied, and was summarily executed. A Mandate, issued later, sanctions this execution.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

An important conference has been called to-day to discuss the financial situation in Manchuria, where the Japanese have established exclusive privileges.

THE PRESIDENCY.

It is believed that the nomination of Hsu Shi-chang for the Presidency will be acceptable both to North and South. Importance attaches to the Vice-Presidency and the Premiership, either of which may exercise power.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY-COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, June 18th.

THE TUCHUN. An official message states that the Tuchun, Mok Wing-sun, has decided, in view of the prevailing unrest, to inspect various places along the North and West rivers. He has ordered Li Fook-lam, the Defence Commissioner of Canton, to go on a similar mission to the East River. Li has gathered a strong force for his bodyguard, and will set out immediately.

HOUSE RENT TAX. The people of Canton are preparing protests against the house rent tax. They will request the Tuchun and the Civil Governor to abolish the scheme in order to relieve the people from hardship.

THE LUI CHOW FRONT. It is reported that there has been very serious fighting in Lui Chow during the past few days. The front is quiet at present, and the position unchanged. Lung's troops were active the other day, but they have only gained slight victories. Several regiments were dispatched to the Lui Chow front from Canton, yesterday, as the situation was regarded as very serious.

THE SITUATION IN SHIU HING. A message from Shiu Hing states that martial law is still in force there. Quiet prevails, but bodies of troops are patrolling day and night. Vessels and junks are not allowed to put in there.

SWATOW REPORTS. It is reported that Fukien troops are attacking Chiu Chow city.

Commander Chan Kwing-ming has reported that Wong Kong was occupied by Fukien troops, who surprised and defeated the Canton forces. The place, however, was recaptured when reinforcements had been brought up.

Chan has offered \$10,000 to his troops to arrest General Mok King-yu, who is now at the front controlling military operations.

THE EXCHANGE BUREAUX. The authorities, yielding to pressure from various directions, have ordered the Treasurer to establish the Exchange Bureaux at once.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING FUND.

FIFTH LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Miss Davidson, Mrs. Jenkin, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. A. C. Kennedy, Mrs. D. M. Warden, Mrs. Amy, Mrs. H. A. Lamert, Mrs. Arratoun V. Apar, Mrs. A. Abdoolrahim, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Bridger, Mrs. McIvor, Mrs. Mudie, Mrs. E. M. Raymond, Mrs. Goggin, Mrs. Dowbiggin, Mrs. W. G. Nicholls, Mrs. Bellin, Mrs. William (Cheung-), Mrs. B. Moore, Mrs. Lo (Cheung-), Mrs. Lo Man Pau, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Chatnam, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. D. McMurray, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. John Lambert, Miss M. Graham, Miss A. Graham, Mrs. Alexander MacKenzie, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Hayward, H. M. Walker, Mrs. Ng Hon Tsz, Mrs. H. M. H. Nemere, Mrs. Charles Stark, Mrs. Lindell, Mrs. Thomas, E. B., Mrs. N. L. Watson, Mrs. de Souza, Mrs. Tod, Mrs. Mataboy and Mrs. T. H. King.

Previous lists \$3,110.50
5th list 357.00

\$3,467.50

THE WAR.

AUSTRIA'S UNSUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE.

ITALIANS REPULSE REPEATED ASSAULTS.

RECORD ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN EUROPE.

MR. GEORGE BARNES POINTS THE WAY TO A LASTING PEACE.

BOLISM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

AVIATION REPORT.

LONDON, June 10th.
11.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation:—We dropped ten tons of bombs in the day-time and nine tons at night-time on Saturday on targets, including Estaires and Armentieres railway stations and Bruges-Docks.

We brought down three and drove down two. No British machines are missing.

BRITISH POSITIONS BOMBARDED.
LONDON, June 17th.
2.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners in a successful raid eastward of Arras.

We repulsed an attempted raid in the neighbourhood of Givenchy.

The enemy heavily bombarded our positions north-westward of Albert for a short period during the night.

NOTHING.

LONDON, June 10th.
11.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states there is nothing to report.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 10th.
11.30 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed English local attacks which entered our foremost lines westward of London and repulsed enemy attacks at Domme and Villers-Cotterets.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

COUNTER-ATTACK DRIVES OUT ENEMY.

PARIS, June 17th.

A communiqué states:—In the Woëvre region the enemy this morning obtained a footing in the village Xivry, from which by a counter-attack the enemy were driven out, losing some prisoners.

AMERICAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 17th.
8.00 a.m.

An American official report states:—We repulsed with severe enemy losses, an attack in Woëvre, capturing some prisoners.

We broke up two attacks in the region of Chateau Thierry.

There was very active reciprocal artillery firing in the regions Chateau Thierry and Picardy.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

FAILURE FATAL TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June 17th.
8.00 a.m.

Accounts agree that very scanty success attended the attempt by the Austrians to carry out an offensive on the new German model of "storm" troops and infiltration. The offensive was really a series of attacks at widely distant points delivered at different hours, apparently with the idea of effecting a surprise.

The best comment on its initial failure is the brevity of the Austrian communiqué which practically is an apology for the loss of what was gained during the first few hours.

The newspapers consider the offensive as the most desperate of gambler's throws in which the enemy has yet indulged. Its failure will be fatal to Austrian and a heavy blow to German prestige, for undoubtedly the Austrians were only moved to obedience by German pressure and the threat of an internal revolution. Hence the battle is even more critical for Austria than for Italy, as defeat will probably goad the nationalities in the monarchy to desperation.

Stories reaching Holland from Austria dwell upon the seriousness of the political crisis, owing to the refusal of the Polish party to support the Government, and speak of riots at many places as a result of the increased anti-German feeling and the food shortage.

ALLIES' ARTILLERY PRECEDES OFFENSIVE.

ROME, June 17th.

Italian war correspondents state that the date of the enemy's offensive was fixed for a week ago. The Italian Command was prepared, and the enemy's movements never escaped observation, even in bad weather, though large movements of troops were carried out with the object of diverting attention from the real point of attack.

The Italian, French and British artillery counter-preparation began at midnight, before the enemy's preparation started, and the Allies' artillery fire was so rapid and accurate in following the movements of the assailants that the latter's lines were thrown into confusion. Even the infernal fire of 2,000 enemy guns failed to silence our artillery.

The enemy's first waves consisted of Czechs and Slovaks, but their losses were so heavy that they were withdrawn to the rear. Von Hotzendorf Boroevic is in command of the offensive. The principle effort was entrusted to General Schenck-Elmsil, who was ordered to descend by Valbronta to Bassano, while Kirbak's army was ordered to cross the Piave, aiming at Treviso. The Austrian heavy guns shelled towns and villages far in the rear, 300 gas shells falling into Treviso alone.

THE HEROISM OF ITALIANS.

ROME, June 17th.

There were scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm in the Chamber when the Minister for War dwelt upon the heroism of the troops who repeatedly drove back the enemy's assaults in restoring the lines. He dwelt upon the significance of the number of prisoners taken by the Italians, because it was most difficult to take prisoners in defensive fighting.

The Italians lost only two aeroplanes in Saturday's battle compared with 33 lost by the enemy.

SHIPBUILDING IN ITALY.

The Under-Secretary for Transportation said, thanks to the steel from Great Britain, shipbuilding in Italy had been greatly accelerated. Seven new shipyards had been constructed, and, by the adoption of the standard ship, 120,000 new tonnage have been built in the current year. He hoped this would be increased to 200,000 next year, and said the submarine campaign could be considered lost by the Germans.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 10th.
11.30 p.m.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—We broke in the enemy's lines on the plateau of the Seven Communes.

We also crossed the Piave.

Our prisoners so far are 10,000.

Italians, British and French, and we captured a considerable number of guns.

ITALIANS' INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE TO BRITISH.

LONDON, June 10th.
7.55 p.m.

A British Italian official report states:—The pocket on the British front was cleared of the enemy at night-time and early this morning, and we are now re-established on our original front-line.

We captured over 350 prisoners and two mountain-guns and a considerable number of machine-guns.

Early yesterday when the attack was launched invaluable assistance to our infantry and artillery was immediately provided by the Italians on our left, which was largely responsible for bringing the Austrian infiltration to an immediate halt.

Heavy fighting continues at many places along the Piave, the eastern end of Monte Bello heights, and astride the valley of the Brenta.

Three further aeroplanes were destroyed.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 17th.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—We captured enemy positions on the Piave and astride the Adorgo-Treviso Railway on a broad front.

We took possession of defensive works at the eastern edge of Montello and penetrated the high road.

Prince Schonburg has been wounded by a shell.

We captured on the Piave 10,000 prisoners and 50 guns.

Our first assault astride the Brenta penetrated the third enemy position, capturing 6,000.

We partially maintained our gains.

The enemy recaptured Rainero Mountain, eastward of the Brenta, and forced us to evacuate a portion of our captured territory in the Seven Communes.

We captured Dosalto, near Riva, and stormed Dorno-di-Cavento, in the Adamello region.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN NAVAL MOVEMENT FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, June 17th.

According to a message from Rome, the *Giornale d'Italia* says the Austrian Naval Division which Captain Rizzo broke up when he torpedoed the *Szentisvan* was proceeding on a mission to bombard towns on the Adriatic in conjunction with the land offensive.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 17th.

Remarkable salvage operations have been carried out by the Admiralty during the war which would have been thought commercially and engineeringly impracticable before the war, especially the raising of vessels of 3,500 tons, whereas formerly anything above 1,500 was considered hopeless. Over 450 ships have been salvaged, mostly above 1,200 tons between 1915 and 1918. The accumulation of gas in the holds of submerged vessels, due to decomposed meat and vegetables, has been surmounted by the discovery of an anti-toxic enabling divers to work when the cargoes are sprayed with it. New types of salvage machinery have been invented, like a submersible electric motor-pump, whereby a submersed 14,000 ton vessel with a cargo of foodstuffs worth £5,000,000 was salvaged.

EARLIER CABLES.

RECORD ARRIVALS OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

LONDON, June 10th.

The *Morning Post* states that the arrivals of American troops during the past few days have eclipsed all records. Considered purely as a feat of shipping the movements across the Atlantic have been unprecedented in mercantile annals. During the week-end the scenes at one port were amazing, ship after ship discharging its khaki-clad cargo, which was immediately whisked away by special trains.

THE PARLIAMENT OF MAN. ONLY WAY TO A LASTING PEACE.

LONDON, June 10th.

Mr. George Barnes, speaking at Dartford, referring to his proposed conference of the Allies, for the purpose of inaugurating a League of Nations, said the only way to a lasting and just peace was through a League of Nations. Although an indispensable preliminary was the defeat of the German attempt to dominate Europe, a beginning should be made before the war ends, otherwise in the first flush of peace the world would fall through sheer exhaustion to make provision for the maintenance of peace. The League should bind all the Powers to submit disputes to a tribunal, to use an economic boycott, and, as a last resort, to use international force against any Power breaking the peace in future. The inclusion of Germany should later be insisted on.

Mr. Barnes advocated the reduction of armaments and the elimination of private profits in their manufacture. He urged as a practical proposal an immediate Inter-Allied Conference with the representatives of organised Democracy, also with the Government representatives to discuss terms. The idea was an extended application of the principle at present binding the elements of the British Empire in agreement. There should be a common defensive treaty for arbitration and the pooling of the resources of the Allies for the coming peace reconstruction.

He believed that if Germany were faced with such an accomplished fact it would induce her to reconsider her position and stimulate the German peoples to overthrow their taskmasters. He foreshadowed that this Supreme War Council would be an embryonic "Parliament of Man," as the Imperial War Cabinet will prove to be the germ of the representative authority which will yet manage the affairs of the Empire.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR POLICY.

CHARACTERISTIC UTTERANCE BY MR. HUGHES.

LONDON, June 10th.

Mr. Hughes, the Premier of Australia, in a further interview, said that Australia has paid and is paying the price of liberty. She will not falter. She is in the war until the end. We have suffered in Australia as elsewhere from the effects of the insidious German propaganda manifesting itself as pacifism and in other ways. We have men whose hatred of England blinds them to all else, caring nothing for Australia or liberty so long as they can strike a blow at the heart of England. These are in the minority. As regards New Guinea and other islands in the vicinity, Mr. Hughes said it was essential that Australia should control them or that they should be handed over to a friendly civilised nation, as they stood in the same relation to Australia as Amiens did to Paris or Calais to England. Although not wanting to extend her sphere of territorial authority, Australia was determined that what she has she will hold. She therefore stood committed to the policy of the Monroe Doctrine in the Pacific.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

CAUCASUS REPUBLIC NO LONGER EXISTS.

LONDON, June 10th.

A Moscow message, dated June 2nd, states that, in consequence of the Government crisis and the increasing energy of the Turkish offensive, the Caucasus Diet has declared itself dissolved and that the Republic is no longer in existence.

INDEPENDENCE OF GEORGIA.

Turkey has proclaimed the independence of Georgia.

The Turks have launched a strong offensive at Akibaku.

STRIKE AS A PROTEST.

A general assembly of factory and workshop delegates at Petrograd has ordered the workers to strike as a protest against the policy of the Soviet Government.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ARRIVES.

Moscow, June 17th.

M. Noulens, the French Ambassador, has arrived. German propagandists had reported that he was recalled.

EVIL INFLUENCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOLISM RIFE ON THE RAND. CAPE TOWN, June 17th.

Colonel the Hon. H. Mentz, Minister of Lands, said the Government appreciated the attitude of some Labour leaders, who had shown a sense of responsibility in the present anxious time; yet there were some who were trying to cause trouble by underhand work. He affirmed that Bolism was rife on the Witwatersrand and played a greater part than the majority imagined. He warned his hearers, especially the loyal Labourites, against its evil influences and said the day the extremists came into power South Africa's sun would begin to set. The only alternative to the British connection was a German connection. He challenged the strongest Republican to say that he favoured German rule; yet the Republicans were driving that way. They said no Germans would ever take South Africa. (Laughter.) "Of course," remarked Colonel Mentz, "the Germans are too noble to take our gold mines if they had the chance." (Loud laughter.) The fact that some people were opposed to recruiting and that some tried to restrain ministers of religion from burying Afrianders, who had fallen on the field of honour was all part of a German movement started years ago. People should beware lest South Africa became a German Colony; it was either the present Union Constitution or slavery under German rule.

Colonel Mentz appealed for the unlocking of the land for the benefit of returned soldiers.

INDIAN MENTIONED.

LONDON, June 10th.

In the *Gazette* General Allenby mentions in his despatch Naik Rahmatullah, Hongkong-Singapore Garrison Artillery.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 17th.

The silver market is quiet. SCARCITY OF SILVER ON THE CONTINENT. Messrs. Samuel, Montagu's report states:—The price is unchanged and the tone continues good, especially since the Shanghai exchange has risen to a point closely approximating that which silver purchases for China might become profitable. The report that silver coin is being melted down in Holland for use industrially suggests a scarcity of silver on the Continent.

IRELAND'S STRIKE DAY.

CONSCRIPTION PROTEST.

In accordance with the resolution of the Nationalist and Socialist Labour Conference work was suspended from the morning of April 23rd for a period of twenty-four hours in Dublin and throughout the South and West of Ireland. "It was a day of almost summer brightness, and the air was genial—an ideal day for holiday-seekers. In the absence of transport facilities, however, the thousands of unemployed in Dublin were confined to the city, where they moved in crowds about the streets. The bulk of them were well dressed, many of them wore badges inscribed "No conscription," and the like, and all were orderly. The fact that all the public houses were closed may have accounted for the general quietude. Even hotels were closed, and in the case of a few which were open during the day the waiters were ordered to cease work. Indeed, the visitor to Dublin might have looked upon the city as one bent on a holiday, but taking matters soberly and with undue solemnity.

Not for many years has Dublin witnessed so complete a cessation of business. All shops were closed, and tramway services suspended. Banks and some Government and insurance offices were open as usual. The Law Courts sat, and the professional classes kept uninterruptedly upon their course. On the Great Northern Railway the trains ran in accordance with the new time-table which has been designed in order to save coal. Elsewhere there was a stillness on the railways. The mails and the postal and the telegraph services were not interrupted. No newspapers, not even those supporting conscription, were published, not during the morning were newspapers from outside obtainable, so the city was cut off from all information of the world's doings.

Early in the day large numbers of the labour classes visited the various stations where it had been arranged that they should sign the pledge against conscription. In the afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, the conference between Sinn Féin, Nationalist and Labour representatives in opposition to conscription re-assembled at the Dublin Mansion House. The proceedings were private.

A GERMAN BASE IN THE ARCTIC.

RUSSIAN CONCESSION ON MURMAN COAST.

Germany is playing a deep game in Finland and has met with a measure of success that was undreamt of before the Bolsheviks came into power in Russia. The German army, having supplied the Finnish Republicans with munitions of war, took a hand in the hostilities with the Red Guards and paved a way for an advance on Petrograd through Viborg. At the same time, by moving the Finnish White Guards from Tammefors towards the White Sea coast, she menaced the Murman Railway, which is regarded as the door to European Russia. Great Britain and France, foreseeing this move, effected an understanding with the Murman Soviet for the protection of the line, which runs from Petrograd to Kola Bay, in the Arctic Ocean just to the east of the Norwegian frontier. Not to be balked, Germany, on May 28th, proposed to Russia to cede to Finland the western zone of the Murman coast with an outlet on the sea, the consideration being the return by Finland of Fort Ino and Raivola to Russia upon the condition that they were not fortified. Five days later it was announced that Russia had accepted these terms, which meant a free gift to Finland for German benefit.

THE ALLIES' CHANCE. Writing on March 30th, the Petrograd correspondent of the *Times* said:—The Finnish White Guard Army has just dealt the enemy Red Guards a staggering blow at the capture of Tammefors, and it is now moving towards Kem, on the western coast of the White Sea, in order to cut off the Northern Railway. Kem is an important midway station, and the seat of a British Consul.

This new danger has brought about a coalition between the local Russian Bolshevik and Anglo-French authorities for the protection of the Murman line. There has hitherto been some little friction between these authorities at Archangel, on the opposite coast of the White Sea, and proposed co-operation on the Murman line augurs well for an improvement of relations between them in general.

The Soviet Government at Moscow was informed by the Murman military "college" that the railway zone was threatened by the Germans and Finnish "White Guards," especially by the latter, and instructions were solicited as to organizing means of defence and the advisability of inviting the assistance of the Allies. M. Trozky at once telegraphed an order for immediate defensive arrangements in the sense indicated. The Russian military authorities in the Murman territory have therefore come to an understanding with the British and French representatives, whereby the latter agreed to recognize the local Soviet as the supreme authority in that region; undertake not to interfere in internal affairs, and promise to supply munitions and arms necessary for the defence of the local Red Army which is in process of formation.

DANGER OF ISOLATION. By the Treaty of Brest the cessation of naval operations, the removal of mines and the resumption of peaceful navigation in Russian waters apply only to the Baltic and Black Seas, not to the White Sea and the Murman coast; so that the German danger still lurks on these parts, whilst the Russian Press persistently reports that the Finnish White Guards are offered and instructed by Germans. It is stated that after a recent fight on Finnish territory bordering on the province of Petrograd four dead German officers were found on the battlefield by Finnish Red Guards. Should the Murman railway be rendered unsafe, and thus be restricted to the Archangel route, and thus may not be available for the next two months on account of the ice in Archangel harbour, Petrograd would thus be more or less hemmed in on all sides, for the Germans are either on all the other railway lines leading to this city or within striking distance of them, and there would be little hope in putting the raw recruits of the new Red Army against the Germans if the latter wished to isolate us altogether.

AN APPEAL.

Thuswise shouted the men at war to the men that bought and sold:

"We have played our part and have kept your mart, come ye and send your gold."

For the shrapnel shall fall cruel thick, the machine-gun rakes us through, And we who dwell in the dripping trench call out for aid to you.

"Ye have sat secure through the wrecks of war, and have slept full soft at night."

"Ye have plied your trade, and the cash you made—let it do its bit in the fight."

In the bitter fight that flows and ebbs and draws not near to an end, While ye are not told to give your gold but besought that ye shall lend."

Lend for the guns that clear our way through the spiked and tangled wire.

When it's hand to hand in No Man's land in the hall of the German fire: To fill the ranks of the grey grim Tanks and the spotting aeroplanes, And stiffen the might of your Country's fight in the mud of the Flanders rains."

O homing posts, take up the tale and spread it wide and far: That the trader's gains and the farmer's wains may feed the ranks of war; That wealth may stand with pride unbent in the day of war's succour, And the men who bent be well content with the fight they made for Peace.

THOMAS HURRELL.

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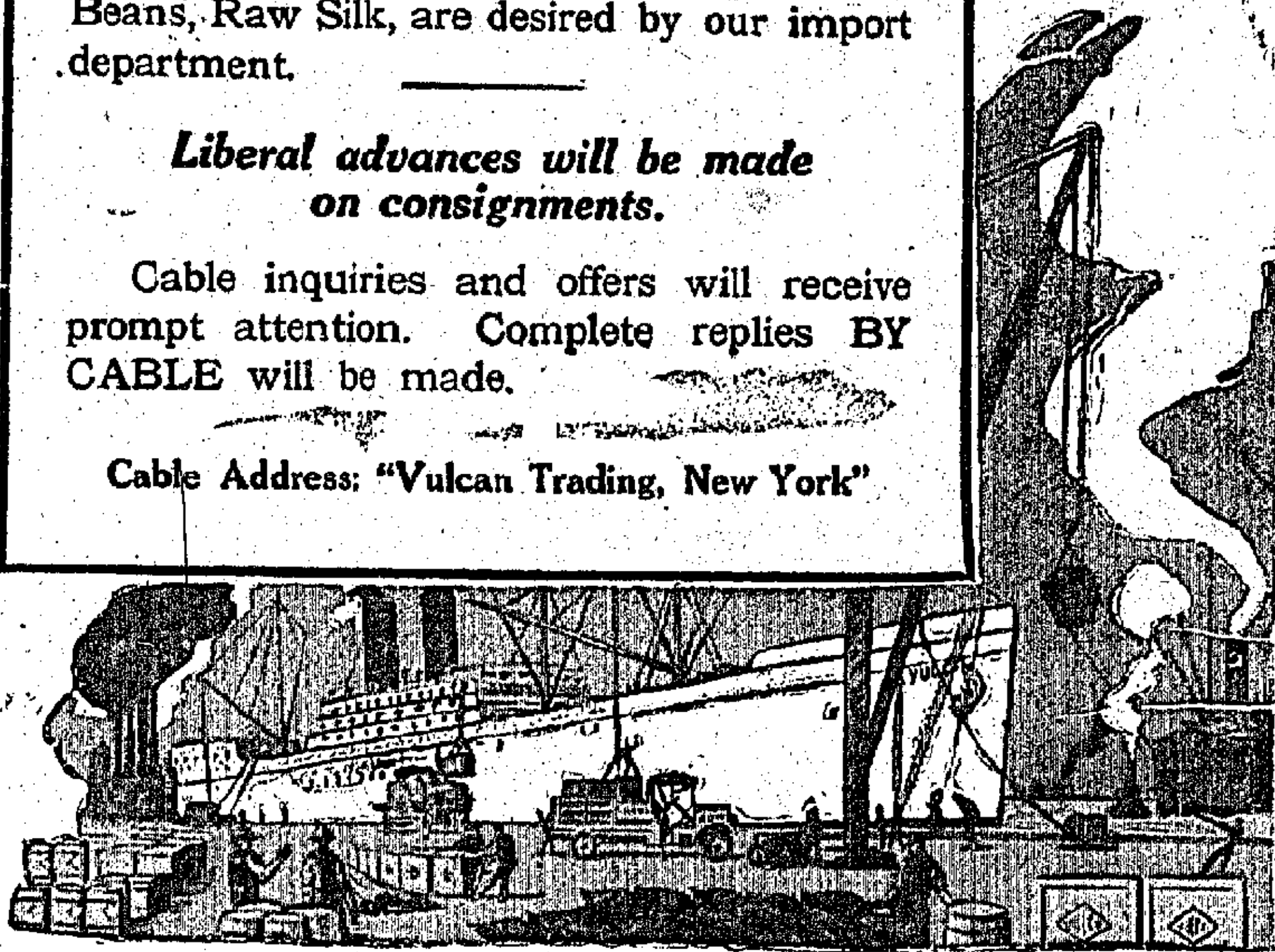
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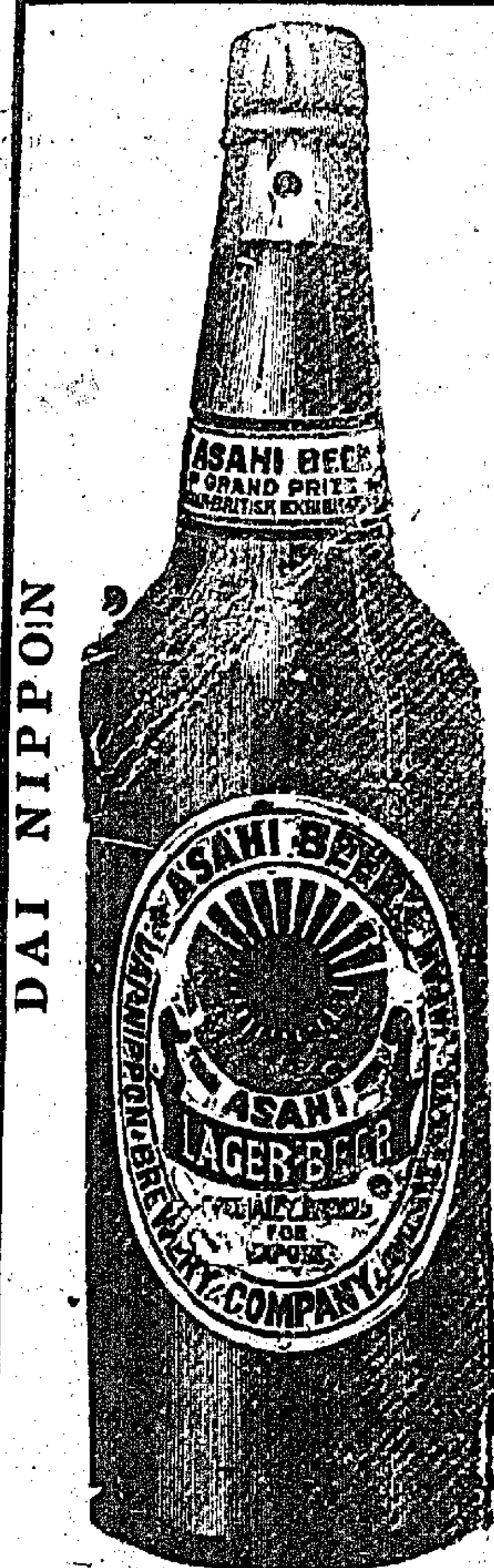
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"D.W.I."

[BY CONSTANCE LARYMORE.]

Not long ago, in America, I came across a young housewife of a peculiarly thrifty turn of mind. The child of wealthy parents, she had married very young, as the custom is in that most charming and bewildering of countries, and had chosen a lad of her own age, the son of a millionaire. With the extraordinary foresight and wisdom which, coupled with passionate family affection, make of Americans the best parents in the world it had been decided that the young couple would benefit most by "making good" by their own efforts, as their parents themselves had done. Therefore the tiny household was a very straitened one, and the child-bride, for all her inherited sound common-sense, found that her chief difficulty lay in curbing her fixed habit of purchasing forthwith everything that seemed appropriate and desirable for her house and person.

So to her elaborate and minute accounts she added another, with the heading "D.W.I." Curiosity led me to ask, and her to explain, that the mysterious letters stood for "Do Without It." Under this head she scrupulously enumerated most of the "little things" which, day after day, a woman appears to need every time she walks along the pavements. These "little things" run away with a good deal of money, and each time the "need" cropped up it was severely scrutinized and mercilessly handled, so that, in an astonishingly large number of cases, that particular requirement could be triumphantly met by a little home management, or resolutely put aside; the pot of pink azaleas so ardently desired, the trip to New York with shopping intentions, that "cunning" but costly chintz which would have so adorned the porch rockers. The cushion covers must be washed instead of renewed; that muslin collar, even, could be produced with an hour's stitching, instead of costing a dollar and a half. Even the "extra" library books at five cents a time were struck off and proudly entered up under "D.W.I." which at the end of a month totalled up to a most respectable credit balance of money unspent.

Such a campaign is now incumbent on every one of us—not only in our wardrobes, but on the larger and storeroom shelves; indeed, in every life path trodden by each of us. What can we write up under "D.W.I."?

Luxuries have already gone—things we ate and drank simply because they were there, and which, now, we do not miss at all. But there are still, in every life, I venture to say, certain outlays which could be pared away, to the end of conserving money and food for the nation. I suppose that very few women still indulge themselves with "early tea"—nine o'clock office precludes that for most; but if there are any, they will surely let it go, and enter it up, noting gladly, as they cast this dear indulgence, the milk saved for some weakly child, at the end of a month.

Tobacco has to get to England in ships; the fashioning of it into cigarettes uses hands that might be employed on national work; and were it not for the smokers, the inconvenient shortage of matches might be greatly relieved.

What about five o'clock tea? It can be done without; as a routine meal, it is unknown in America, and its indulgence there is far more a concession to custom, especially English custom, than a recognized need of daily life. Still, we have weighty evidence that it has a high value for working girls, and for working men too. Show me the office mantelpiece that has not an empty cup on it about five-thirty, and I will tell you the story. Lightly and quite recently it was definitely stated by a trustworthy firm that formerly almost all the errors in the day's work had occurred between the hours of five and seven, and that this work weariness and staleness had latterly been entirely avoided by a cup of tea all round. Therefore let the tea remain—but for workers only.

What about beer? The ground is almost too sacred to tip-toe on; there is some mysterious supernatural uplift about beer, which makes the subject too holy for ordinary handling. Oxygen is a mere wayside adjunct, no more powerful than the scent of honeysuckle, compared with the life-giving and life-sustaining properties of beer. After all, it makes our Working Man What He Is—there is no more to say. Still, there are limits, even to elixirs, and if the third or fourth glass could be resolutely put under "D.W.I." there would be quite a fat parcel of bread and sugar saved for the children.

What about pet dogs? Of course, we would all share our last crust with a faithful and beloved dog, and the lady with seventeen small dogs and amazing quantities of milk and meat to feed them on will become historical, and bring gaiety into her grandchildren's school-rooms, on which account we will forgive her; but there can be no substantial reason for the present-day breeding of lap-dogs, whose diet has to be more carefully considered than that of the working woman's baby. Obviously, they are being deliberately bred; there is hardly a woman's paper which does not advertise numbers of highly priced puppies, only a few weeks or months old, and there are several show-windows in London full of these luxuries, purposely brought into being with the object of coaxing out of women's pockets money sorely needed for the nation.

What about gorgeous hand-made silken cushions, splendid ribbons at two and three pounds a yard, and expensive soaps, scents, and powder? Heaven forbid that we should walk with shiny noses and unfaded persons because we are at war, but the most highly priced things are by no means, intrinsically, the best, and the perfumes at fifteen shillings a bottle and soaps at four shillings a cake ought to find their way under "D.W.I." That they still find ready purchasers is quite certain; a few moments spent by the busy counters is convincing proof.

Let every woman, when she enters the great department shops, mentally clutch her "D.W.I." account, and, for her soul's comfort, jot down every unnecessary purchase resisted; before long she will find herself the possessor of more than one "D.W.I." War Bond—Spectator.

INCREASE OF NATIONAL DEBTS.

In its *Federal Reserve Bulletin* for April, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board gives probably the most complete, and accurate information as to the growth of national debts occasioned by the war. Its investigation, based on official data, is brought down to as recent a date as possible, the figures thus presented tending to show that the borrowings which the various nations participating in the war have been forced to effect are in excess of what they were generally supposed to be. The bulletin condenses the facts in connection with the national debts of the eight principal belligerent countries as they stood before entering the war and at the most recent date available before the publication of the article.

ALLIED POWERS:

Country	Before Entering War	Amount in millions.
Great Britain	Aug., 1914	\$3,458
Australia	June, 1914	83
Canada	Mar., 1914	336
New Zealand	Mar., 1914	443
U. of S. Africa	Mar., 1914	579
France	July, 1914	8,599
Italy	June, 1914	2,702
Russia	Jan., 1914	5,092
United States	Mar., 1917	1,203

Total \$20,602

At Latest Date.

Date	Amount in millions.	Increase.
February, 1918	\$27,836	\$24,178
March, 1918	242	849
February, 1918	1,011	675
March, 1917	611	165
March, 1916	734	155
December, 1917	22,227	15,629
December, 1917	6,676	3,884
September, 1917	25,353	20,291
January, 1918	7,758	6,530

\$92,078 \$72,376

CENTRAL POWERS.

Country	Before Entering War	Amount in millions.
Germany	October, 1913	\$1,165
Austria	July, 1914	2,640
Hungary	July, 1913	1,346

Total \$5,150

Grand total 25,752

Date	Amount in millions.	Increase.
December, 1917	\$25,408	\$24,243
December, 1917	13,314	10,674
December, 1917	5,704	4,359

\$44,426 \$39,276
137,404 111,052

* Partial estimates. All other statistics official.

The foregoing summary does include the emissions of treasury certificates and paper money in any of the countries engaged in the contest, though in the cases of Germany and Austria and in those of some of the Allies these are equivalent to forced loans or enormous sums. Nor does it cover the various heavy borrowings by certain of the neutral countries which have been obliged unwillingly to increase their national indebtedness for their own protection; Switzerland, for instance, having been obliged to add over \$160,000,000 to her funded debt to maintain the army which protects her frontiers. Even without reference to such items, the figures collected in the above form show that the belligerent countries have, in the aggregate, increased their debts since the beginning of the conflict by \$111,052 millions. Prior to the war, the article points out, the public debt of the seven principal European countries was \$24,544 million; their income, estimated on the basis of census returns, being \$43,000 million, while their wealth was \$232,000 million. To-day the debt of the same nations is \$130,000 million. Estimating the annual charges upon the present debts at \$6,500 million it would appear that their interest charges would absorb about three years' total income of those countries on a pre-war basis, while before the war their annual charges were approximately 15 per cent. of their annual income.

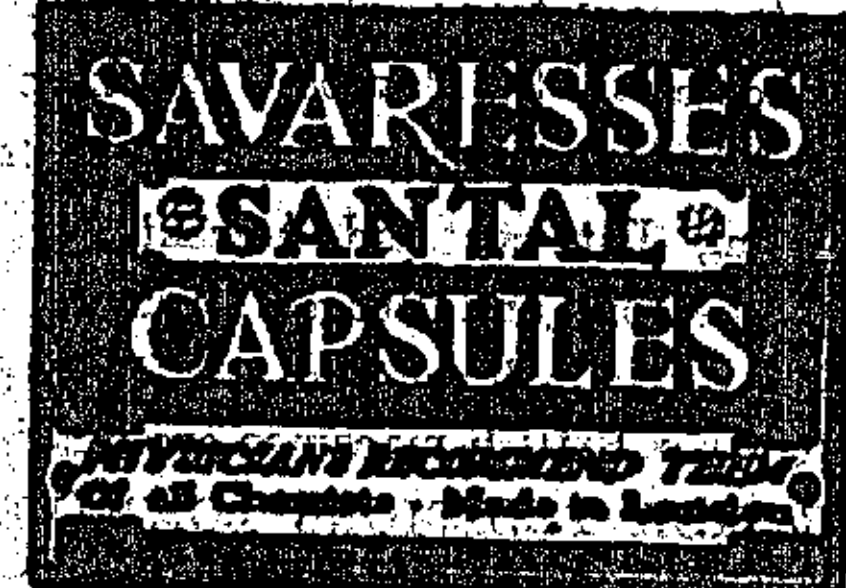
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IRISH CONVENTION. MAJORITY REPORT.

The report of the Irish Convention was issued last night. It consists of a bulky Blue Book of 176 pages, which is dealt with in detail on Page Five.

Accompanying the report is a memorandum to the Prime Minister by Sir Horace Plunkett, in which he explains:— "While it was not found possible to overcome the objections of the Ulster Unionists, a majority of Nationalists, all the Southern Unionists, and five out of seven Labour representatives were agreed that the scheme of Irish self-government (set out in the report) should be immediately passed into law. A minority of Nationalists proposed a scheme which differs in only one important particular from that of the majority.

Since action in Parliament must depend on public opinion, Sir Horace Plunkett is at pains to elucidate the course of procedure adopted. It was understood by the Convention that the Government contemplated of its labours legislation upon the results of its labours, since the work of the war, is suspended at the outbreak of the war, is now left to admit of no further postponement. "In the Dominions and in the United States, as well as in other Allied countries, the unsettled Irish question is a disturbing factor, both in regard to war effort and peace aims."

With a view to avoiding delay, Sir Horace Plunkett was instructed to draft a report—a mere narrative of the Convention's proceedings, with a statement, for the information of the Government, of the conclusions adopted, whether unanimously or by majorities. The draft report was adopted by a majority, the Ulster Unionists and Nationalists presenting minority reports covering the whole field of the Convention's inquiry. Finally, he suggests that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which we were surrounded, a larger measure of agreement has been reached upon the principle and details of Irish self-government than has ever yet been attained."

It is in these circumstances that the scheme of Irish government is put forward.

It is proposed to set up an Irish Parliament, consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons. It is provided that money bills are to originate only in the House of Commons, and not to be amended by the Senate, which may, however, suggest amendments, and "may bring about a joint sitting over money bills in the same session of Parliament." Joint sittings in case of disagreement are provided for.

Senate: Sixty-four members, comprising the Lord Chancellor; four Archbishops or Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church; two Archbishops or Bishops of the Church of Ireland; representatives of the General Assembly; the Lord Mayors of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork; Peers resident in Ireland, elected by Peers resident in Ireland (15); Irish Privy Counsellors of at least two years' standing (4); representatives of learned institutions (2), to be nominated by the Lord-Lieutenant; (4); representatives of commerce and industry (15); representatives of Labour, one for each province (4); representatives of County Councils, two for each province (8).

House of Commons: 160 members— "ordinary elected members"—of whom 40 per cent. the Convention suggests, shall be guaranteed to the Unionists. It is proposed that "for a period there shall be summoned to the Irish House of Commons twenty members nominated by the Lord-Lieutenant, with a view to the due representation of interests not otherwise adequately represented in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and that twenty additional members shall be elected by Ulster constituencies to represent commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests." The nominated members should disappear, in whole or in part, after fifteen years.

The scheme also includes the following features:— "Special representation shall be given to urban and industrial areas by grouping the smaller towns and applying to them a lower electoral quota than that applicable to the rest of the country.

The principle of proportional representation, with the single transferable vote, shall be observed.

POWERS OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

The Convention specifies, with great particularity, the powers and disabilities of the Irish Parliament. In the first place, it is laid down that, "notwithstanding the establishment of the Irish Parliament or anything contained in the Government of Ireland Act, the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished over all persons, matters, and things in Ireland and every part thereof."

For the rest, the Irish Parliament will have general power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, subject to restrictions and exclusions which may be summarised as follows:—

Permanent Exclusions.—Crown and succession; peace and war (including conduct as neutrals); the Army and Navy; treaties and foreign relations (including extradition); dignities and titles of honour; privileges, qualifications, etc., of members of Irish Parliament; to be limited as in Act; rights of existing Irish officers to be safeguarded.

Temporary Exclusions.—"The Imperial and Irish Governments shall jointly arrange, subject to Imperial exigencies, for the united control of the Irish and postal services during the war, provided that as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities the administration of these two services shall become automatically subject to the Irish Parliament."

Restrictions.—Prohibition of laws interfering with religious equality; special provision protecting the position of Freemasons; safeguard for Trinity College and Queen's University; money bills to be founded only on Viceroy's message; privileges, qualifications, etc., of members of Irish Parliament to be limited as in Act; rights of existing Irish officers to be safeguarded.

Representation in the Parliament of the United Kingdom is to be continued. The representation in the House of Lords, it is urged, should continue as at present until a scheme of reform may be carried out, and forty-two Irish members should

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENGLAND TO-DAY. IMPRESSIONS ON RETURNING HOME.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES.")

Three years and seven months ago, I left England for the Continent on duty connected with the war, and since then I have made only two or three short visits to this country at intervals of more than a year. On each occasion, coming with a mind prepared by absence for fresh impressions, I have been struck by the change which has come over the country and the people. How vividly do I remember the mingled emotions of the nation as the tremendous news of the war broke upon us. To many to myself among them, it seemed that most of our fellow-countrymen were utterly unable to form any conception, even a remote one, of the magnitude of the issue forced upon us. Who does not remember the cricket matches at Lord's, the lawn tennis, and all the other amusements which for a time went on just as before, as if we were completely unaware that the trumpet of Armageddon had sounded? That was the first phase. The war was a new sensation, lending itself, together with much that was noble, to a thousand manifestations of the old spirit of ennoblement, false sentiment, and notoriety hunting.

When I returned a year later I found much searching of heart as to the respective merits of voluntary or compulsory service. The question of national food supply had not even begun to occupy the minds of the masses. Not a thought was given to this tremendous problem. We were making great efforts in the field, but the impression of complete absorption of the home population in the one and only issue facing the nation was wanting. London went its way as before, and "business as usual" was still the motto of many minds, if not of most.

Another year passed, and again I came back, this time with greater difficulty and at greater personal risk owing to German submarine activity. It was another England that awaited me, an England which had learned many lessons and suffered many losses, an England sobered but purified by the ordeal, an England learning slowly but surely the magnitude of the task confronting her, and realizing by degrees that the hour was approaching when her destiny would be decided. And now again I am in England. What is the impression which England makes on me to-day? It is one that any Englishman may reverently thank God for experiencing. The Day so long desired by our adversary has dawned, the hour in which England's fate hangs in the balance is here. As I have passed through the streets of London, travelled in the Underground, or in omnibuses, taken my simple meals in public restaurants or tea-shops, mingled with the crowds in the busy thoroughfares, or conversed with friends in the retirement and intimacy of home, I have found one spirit animating my fellow-countrymen. Not a spirit of boastfulness or arrogance, not a spirit of pride or overweening self-confidence, but a quiet, resolute, calm spirit of steadfastness and courage such as I have never in my life met before. Social distinctions have not disappeared, but the spirit of brotherhood and sisterhood has asserted itself in a way never before revealed. For the first time since the war, which has worked so many and such wonderful changes, I find myself in a great family bound together by the most sacred of ties as by the most sacred of secrets. As this supreme moment in our nation's life, when everything, yes, everything, depends on the spirit of its sons and daughters, I feel, for the first time since the outbreak of the war, that my lesson has been learnt and laid to heart, and that as a people we are prepared for any trials, sacrifices, and privations that this most searching of tests may impose upon us. There is no mistaking the seriousness with which the issue is being watched by all our fellow-countrymen. Young and old, men and women, boys and girls—all are alive to it, and all are facing it with a calmness for which I, as an Englishman long resident abroad, cannot feel too proud or too thankful. How often during the war have not the words of Shakespeare, who knew and interpreted the heart of England better than any other has ever done, echoed and re-echoed through my memory:—

"Naught shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true!"

To-day the conviction is irresistibly borne in upon me that the steel of our character has been tempered more finely by the fierce trial through which we have for over three years and a half been passing, and that naught, indeed, shall make us rue, because England is, in every decided testing and will continue to rest true to itself.

be returned to the House of Commons on the nomination of panels, formed in each of the four provinces, of members of the Senate and House of Commons.

As to the other features of the scheme, it may be added:—

Future judges will be appointed by the Irish Government.

An Irish Exchequer and Consolidation Fund, with an Irish Controller and Auditor-General, will be established.

All branches of taxation will be under the control of the Irish Parliament other than Customs and Excise, a subject the consideration of which is postponed until after the war.

The principle of an Imperial contribution is approved.

Provision is made for continuing land-purchase and undertaking a housing scheme.

OBJECTIONS OF MINORITIES.

The principal point of difference with the Irish Nationalists arose on the question of finance. They ask for "full powers of taxation."

The Ulster Unionist members urge that "the discussions have proved beyond doubt that the aim of the Nationalists is to establish a Parliament in Ireland which would be practically free from effective control by the Imperial Parliament. It is only necessary to draw attention to modern political movements to realise the unworkability of establishing within the United Kingdom two Parliaments having co-equal powers. All other countries have fought against this disintegrating policy. The Ulster Unionists contend, finally, that "one of the many objections to the scheme presented in the report is that it would make the future application of federation to the United Kingdom impossible."

BRITISH SUBMARINES. SOME GALLANT EXPLOITS.

Venturesome as the enemy is with his U-boats, he rarely allows his above-water craft beyond the safe confines of his harbours, for he well knows that British submarines are ever on the prowl. How vigilant and thorough is the watch kept may be gathered from the fact that, though so few opportunities are afforded them, our submarines have successfully attacked no fewer than forty enemy warships. Night and day the search is continued. According as circumstances may dictate, the watch is kept on the surface, or submerged save for the periscope; or may be the vessels are on diving patrol, only coming to the surface every now and again to scan the horizon for hostile craft. A ship being sighted, the submarine dives to attack. As the ship is probably steaming fast on a zig-zag course, a long time may elapse while the submarine is chasing, or manoeuvring to get into a favourable position to fire her torpedoes. While this is going on she must ascertain whether the ship is friend or foe, and at all costs she must avoid being seen. If the periscope is sighted the hostile ship will make off with all speed, and the odds are that she will get away. An irregular course and great speed make her a difficult target, and if the sea is smooth she may see the track of a torpedo fired at her, and steer to avoid it.

But, in spite of all difficulties, the submarines manage to drive home their attacks. While patrolling the waters of the Eastern Bore and Weser River, a submarine sighted two lots of destroyer smoke to south eastward. Two anxious hours were spent manoeuvring for position to attack, and then, at a range of 500 yards, two torpedoes were fired, one at the bow and the other at the stern, of one of the destroyers. The submarine promptly dived to avoid detection, but a loud explosion told without doubt, that one torpedo had reached its mark. Eight minutes later the destroyer was seen sinking by the stern. Left of her bows still standing vertically out of the water. The other destroyer was steaming at varying speeds and distances around the wreck, and the submarine thrived to put her down too. But as two more destroyers had arrived on the scene, and were systematically searching for her, it was not considered feasible to continue the attack. On another occasion two armed auxiliaries were sighted in the Heligoland Light, and the leader, the larger of the two, was attacked and torpedoed, and was seen to be sinking by the stern.

SINKING A DESTROYER.

It frequently happens that a submarine does not actually see her victim struck, but she invariably has the satisfaction of hearing the explosion if the torpedo gets home. This was the experience of a submarine which, patrolling one morning off the Ems sighted an enemy destroyer and fired both bow tubes at a range of 350 yards. As the submarine dived on firing, the result was not seen, but after the lapse of a few seconds there was a loud explosion, which was heard twenty-five miles away. A quick sweep round with the periscope two or three minutes later revealed no sign of the destroyer which had been fired at, but 400 yards astern was another vessel of the kind. As the destroyer was not actually seen to be hit, at first it appeared likely that in reality there was only one enemy vessel, but after the bearings and distances had been carefully worked out this did not seem to have been possible. In view of the violence of the explosion, it is probable that the magazine blew up, which would account for the rapid disappearance of the ship. On another occasion one of our submarines located an enemy submarine ahead of her, and, giving chase, reduced the range to 400 yards. Two torpedoes were fired, and one was seen to hit. When the smoke cleared away there was not a vestige of the hostile vessel to be seen.

The following extracts from an official report of operations in the Heligoland Light for a moment the veil of secrecy and afford a glimpse into life on one of these craft:—

"When a submarine is submerged, her captain alone is free to see what is taking place. The success of the enterprise and the safety of the vessel depend on his skill and nerve and the prompt, precise execution of his orders by the officers and men under his command. Our submarines have been pioneers in waters which have been mined. They have been subjected to skilful and well thought out anti-submarine tactics by a highly-trained and determined enemy, attacked by gunfire and torpedo, driven to lie at the bottom at a great depth to preserve their battery power, hunted for hours at a time by hostile torpedo craft, and at times forced to dive under our own warships to avoid interfering with their movements. Sudden alterations of course and depth, the swish of propellers overhead and the concussion of bursting shells, give an indication to the crew of the risks to which they are being exposed, and it speaks well for the courage of these young officers and men, and their gallant faith in their captains, that they have invariably carried out their duties quietly, keenly, and confidently under conditions that might well have tried the most hardened veteran."

ICE-BOUND PERISCOPE.

In stormy weather great hardships have to be borne. "The seamen got very little sleep owing to cold." With those words a captain of a submarine concluded his report on a cruise in the North Sea. It is characteristic of the Service that he should make no reference to the fact that while the crew had very little sleep he had infinitely less himself. The weather had not been good, and throughout the six days the cold had been intense. At times ice formed on the periscope very quickly and obscured vision, so that it had to be dipped every five minutes. On the surface the thermometer gave a reading, although it had a minimum of 18 deg. of frost. To receive messages by wireless was impossible, for the spray froze on the aerial, forming a coating of ice two inches thick. From time to time it was necessary to dive to remove the iceicles which, over a foot long, depended from

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GERMANS AND THE EX-TSARINA.

GENERAL HOFFMANN'S DEMAND.

One of the first requests put before the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk, according to the Petrograd newspapers, was a demand from Emperor William for the safeguarding of the former Russian Empress Alexandra Alix. The following account of this incident is taken from the *Hogyn Courier*, according to a dispatch from Petrograd:—

At the first meeting, after the representatives of the Bolshevik government and delegates of the Russian army had assembled in the large room which had been devoted to the meeting, General von Hoffmann with his staff came in. The two parties bowed to one another and the Russians sat down at the table.

General Hoffmann remained standing and addressed them. "I speak to you," he said in a stern voice, "not as the representative of the German army, nor of General Hindenburg. I speak to you as the representative of the four Central Powers. I request you therefore to stand while you hear what I have to say."

The members of the Russian delegation looked at one another, there was a little hesitation, and they stood up.

General von Hoffmann continued: "Before proceeding to any negotiations respecting an armistice, I think it necessary to make the following statement. Within the area of Russia, is circumstances threatening her personal safety, is living a most august relative of my Sovereign master, the Emperor William, namely, your Empress Alexandra, with all her family."

"I demand that most decided measures be instantly taken for the safeguarding of her person and for her transfer to Germany under a reliable guard. I request your immediate reply."

The members of the delegation did not know how to reply, and asked that they should be given time for consideration, and for consultation with Petrograd over their direct wire.

Scarcely had an interpreter translated these words than General von Hoffmann said, with a great show of temper, "I demand an instant reply," and struck the table with his fist. "This demand," he continued, "is in the nature of an ultimatum. In the event of your not accepting it, the negotiations will cease forthwith, and hostilities will be at once recommenced by us."

There remained nothing for the members of the Russian delegation to do but to give their consent to the demands made.

portions of the superstructure. The bridge was from left to right, and only with difficulty could it be folded, and the ice on the coats of the officers and crew did not, they until some hours after the garments had been hung up below.

Four battleships of the Kaiser class were sighted by a submarine which was patrolling off the Danish coast. Probably there were other vessels in company, but owing to low visibility they were not seen. After getting into position to attack the submarine broke surface owing to the heavy swell, and it was necessary to go full speed to get her under again. Just before the periscope dipped sight was taken of the third ship in the line, and four torpedoes were fired. The range was estimated at 4,000 yards. Two loud explosions were heard, and the commanding officer of the submarine was of opinion that the third and fourth ships in the line were each hit by a torpedo. As the submarine was about to rise to observe the results of the shots a destroyer was heard to pass very close overhead, and after that she was continuously harassed by destroyers. Two depth-charges exploded in close proximity to her, and a sweep was distinctly heard to drag over her hull. For two hours the destroyers searched diligently for her but without success.

A GLORIOUS FAILURE.

Some failures may be described as more glorious than victories, and the attempt of a submarine to pass through the Sound into the Baltic is surely one of these. It was known that the German fleet was exercising in the Baltic, and three submarines—X, Y, and Z—were detailed to make the passage of the Sound and attack. It was essential that the three vessels should pass through the Sound the same night, but, unfortunately, X developed certain defects, and was unable to keep up with the other two. The result was that she reached the entrance to the Sound the night after Y and Z had successfully made the passage. Their presence was discovered in the Baltic, and the enemy took all possible steps to deal with them. X found four merchant ships in line abreast proceeding through the narrow entrance to the Sound, and from the accurate station they kept it was evident that they were sweeping. Beyond them were destroyers. These ships were showing navigation lights, and X thought it would be best to do so, hoping to pass without attracting attention. She had not proceeded far before she was detected by a destroyer, which tried to ram her. Her only course was to dive, and as she sank she heard the thrashing of the enemy's propellers above.

To make the passage with lights burning was clearly out of the question, and, nothing daunted, the submarine returned, silently and stealthily creeping on the surface, until she got into the wake of a vessel proceeding through the Sound, trusting to be able to follow her unnoticed. For a while it seemed as if the plan would succeed, but suddenly the vessel she was following stopped. As luck would have it she was a destroyer, which at once endeavoured to ram her. Again she dived. A third and a fourth attempt brought no greater success. The enemy, thoroughly alarmed, was on the alert to ram her. Another effort would not only have been hopeless, but would have unjustifiably risked the boat and the lives of the crew, so she returned to her base, as her gallant commander expressed it in his report, "prior to making a further attempt."

"PELMANISM" AS AN INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL FACTOR.

IT is occasionally urged that in the announcements of the Pelman Institute the business element is predominant, and that other aspects of Mind Training receive less consideration than they are entitled to.

The reason for this is fairly obvious. Business or professional progress is, in this workaday world, a subject which the average man or woman has very much at heart. Consequently, the financial value of Pelmanism is the point of primary attraction for probably 60 per cent. of those who enrol; but this circumstance does not in any degree dispossess Pelmanism of its supreme importance as an educational and intellectual factor. A fairly lengthy volume would be required to do justice to this theme—the higher values of Pelmanism.

Far-seeing readers will be quick to appreciate this, and will recognise that a system which has proved of such signal value to the business and the professional brain-worker must perforce be of at least equal value to those whose occupation is mainly intellectual or social. If assurance were needed upon this point, it is abundantly supplied by the large number of complimentary letters received from those who have enrolled for the Course from other than pecuniary motives: the amateur and leisured classes being well represented on the Registers of the Institute.

In many cases, those whose motive originally was material advancement of some kind have been quick to discover the deeper meanings and higher value of Pelmanism—a value far above money. It would be proper to say that there are many thousands of both sexes to whom the Pelman System has been the means of intensifying their interest and pleasure in existence as probably no other agency could have done.

The charms of literature, and in particular the beauties of poetry and descriptive writing, are appreciated by those who adopt Pelmanism as they never appreciated them before. Every phase of existence is sensibly expanded. Life receives a new and deeper meaning with the unfolding of the latent powers of the mind.

"I must have gone about the world with closed eyes before," was the remark of a well-travelled man after he had completed only half the Course. His ejaculation is significant. He is typical of many who, unwittingly, are living with "closed eyes." Indeed, if the Pelman System stopped short at its third book instead of continuing to a twelfth, it would still be a remarkable and valuable system.

Again, there are numbers who avow their indebtedness to the Pelman Course in another direction—it has led them to examine themselves anew, to recognise their points of weakness or strength, and to introduce aim and purpose into their lives. Indeed, it is surprising how many men and women, including some of high intellectual capacity and achievement, are "drifting" through life with no definite object. This reveals a defect in our educational system and goes far to justify the enthusiasm of those—and they are many—who urge that the Pelman System should be an integral part of our national education. Self-recognition must precede self-realisation, and no greater tribute to Pelmanism could be desired than the frequency of the remark, "I know myself now. I have never really done so before."

Self-expression brings us to another facet of Pelmanism, and a very interesting one. Even a university education may fail to equip a man or woman to maintain himself or herself creditably in the social sense. How often the clever scholar is a social failure—a nonentity even in the circle of his intimates! His academic "honours" have done nothing to endow him with personal charm or conversational power. His consciousness of a rich store of knowledge does not compensate him for the discovery that he is deficient in the important art of self-expression.

Tact, discerning judgment, adaptability, conversational ability are not "gifts": they are qualities which can be developed by training. This is emphatically proven by the large number of letters received from Pelman students who have received almost unhelped-for assistance in this direction.

As a system, Pelmanism is distinguished by its inexhaustible adaptability. It is this which makes it of value to the University graduate equally with the salesman, to the woman of leisure and to the busy financier, to the Army Officer and to the commercial clerk. The Pelmanist is in no danger of becoming stereotyped in thought, speech or action; on the contrary, individuality becomes more pronounced. Greater diversity of "character" would be apparent amongst fifty Pelmanists than amongst any fifty people who had not studied the Course.

The system is, in fact, not a mental strait jacket, but an instrument: instead of attempting to impose universal ideals upon its students, it shows them how to give practical effect to their own ideals and aims. It completes man or woman in the mental sense, just as bodily training completes them in the physical sense.

There are many who adopt it as a means of regaining lost mental activities. Elderly men and women whose lives have been so fully occupied with business, social, or household matters that the intellectual side has been partly or wholly submerged; successful men in the commercial world whose enterprises have heretofore left them little leisure to devote to self-culture; Army officers who find that the routine of a military life invites intellectual stagnation—these find that the Pelman Course offers them a stairway up to the higher things of life.

Here are two letters which emphasize this. The first is from an Army student, who says:—

"The Course has prevented me becoming slack and stagnating during my Army life—this is a most virtuous danger, I may add. It inculcates a clear, thorough, courageous method of playing the game of life—a manly suited to the English temperament, and should prove a real salvation to many a business man. 'Success,' too, would follow—but I consider this as secondary."

The other letter is from a lady of independent means who felt that, at the age of fifty, her mind was becoming less active:—

"Though leading a busy life, my income is inherited, not earned. My object in studying Pelman methods was not, therefore, in any way a professional one, but simply to improve my memory and mental capacity, which, at the age of fifty, were, I felt becoming dull and rusty."

I have found the Course not only most interesting in itself, but calculated to give a mental stimulus and keenness and alertness to one's mind which is just what most people feel the need of at my age.

It would easily be possible to quote several hundred letters exhibiting different phases of the intellectual value of Pelmanism to men and women of all ages (up to 70) and all stations.

Hardly a day passes at the Institute without at least one such letter being received.

In short, it is not merely the fleeting interest of a day that is served by the adoption of Pelmanism, but the interest of a lifetime. One may utilise the Course as a means of achieving some immediate purpose—financial, social, educational, or intellectual—but the advantages of the training will not end there. The investment of time will bear rich fruit throughout life, and, in addition to serving a present purpose, will enable many a yet-unformed ideal to be brought within the gates of Realisation.

A full description of the Pelman Course is given in "Mind and Memory," a free copy of which (together with "Truth's" special Report on "Pelmanism," and particulars showing how to secure the Course for one-third less than the usual fee) will be sent post free to all readers of THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS who send to the Pelman Institute, 24, Wenham House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

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WEATHER REPORT.

May 19th, at 12.35.—Pressure has increased slightly over S. Japan and S. Luzon, and decreased slightly elsewhere; it is highest in the Pacific near the Bonins, and is generally upon the continent. Depressions remain over Shanghai and Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.81 inch. Total since 1st January, 38.48 inches, against an average of 32.51 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Distric.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lintao	The same as No. 1.
North Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

18th JUNE, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Wuchow	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Fakhoi	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Phuquai	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Yunnan	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Ililo	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	—	—	—

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

- Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
- Thermometer, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
- Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
- Direction of Wind, to two points.
- Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
- STATE OF WEATHER, to be sky, or detached cloud, or drizzling rain, fog, or gloom, or hail, or lightning, or overcast, or passing showers, or squalls, or snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew wet.
- Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 19th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.73	29.77
Temperature	76	74	78
Humidity	95	98	92
Wind Direction	calm	ESE	West
Force	0	2	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	5.23	—	1.19

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th 77
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th 74

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 19th to 25th June, 1918

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
Wed.	19	5 40	5 4	11 24	2 6
Thurs.	20	6 12	6 0	12 21	2 2
Fri.	21	6 37	6 4	0 12	2 9
Satur.	22	7 6	6 8	0 48	3 0
Sun.	23	7 40	7 2	1 23	3 0
Mon.	24	8 54	7 9	2 33	3 0
Tues.	25	10 35	7 6	4 08	3 0
		11 17	4 0	4 31	0 1

NOW READY.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1918.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA,
 INDU-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS
 SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES,
 NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
 PINES, BORNEO, Etc.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."
 The Directories and Descriptions are of—

CHINA.		
Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Pootung.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chowangtung.	Wuhu.	Leppa.
Taku.	Kwangtung.	Samshui.
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Manchurian.	Yenchow.	Nanning.
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Newchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchow.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pootung.
Port Arthur.	Hankow.	Hoihow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Weihaiwei.	Wanchow.	Mingtsie.
Tientsin.	Santo.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Fooshow.	Sensuo.
Harbin.	Kirin.	Tongyueh.
Sweow.	Lungkow.	Hunghua.
Lungchingchun.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.		
Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kobe.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Taiwanfu.
Yogo.	Nagasaki.	Itakow.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Anping.
Shimonoseki.	Tsushima.	

KOREA AND SHANSI.		
Vladivostok.	Nicolajevsk.	
Seoul.	Wonsan.	Moipo.
Chungking.	Fusan.	Chinsampo.
Kusan.	Pingyang.	Songhin.
Hongkong and the Dependencies, Malacca, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Port, Wallalong, etc.		

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.		
Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Thanh Hoa.	Quinhon.	Camboja.

PHILIPPINES.		
Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
	Batangas.	
Samarang.	Lahor.	
Brunei.	British North Borneo.	

MALAY STATES.		
Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Negeri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUZYANG"	On 20th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 22nd June, 3 P.M.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	On 23rd June, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKON"	[Capt. A. E. Hodgins.]	FRIDAY,	21st June, at 1 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	[Capt. J. W. Evans.]	FRIDAY,	23rd June, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to	at Noon	Sts. from Colombo	1917	1917
Colombo				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETHEHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	if calling about	about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSBARD & DUGGLES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI-KOBE	tonnes	
YOKOHAMA	18,000...SUN.	23rd June 11 A.M.
	12,600...Mon.	24th June 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	12,500...SAT.	20th July 11 A.M.
	13,500...SAT.	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
† KASHIMA MARU ... Thurs., 20th June, at 11 A.M.
† KATORI MARU ... Fri., 18th July, at 11 A.M.
‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON., 24th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES., 16th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES., 13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES., 27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
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Telephone 2274 and 2275.

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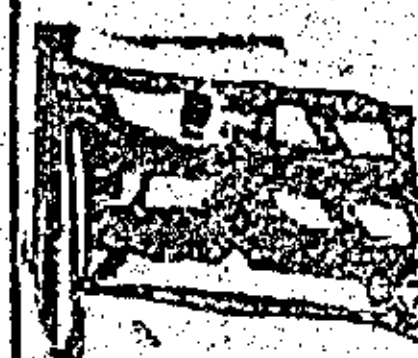
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MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"CANADA MARU"	WED'DAY,	24th June, at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU"	WED'DAY,	17th July, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

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KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"HANO MARU"	SUNDAY,	23rd June, at Noon
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TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	20th June, at 5 A.M.
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FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" July 31st.
"CHINA" June 21st.
August 31st.

An unsurpassed high-class
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Ice House Street.

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